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The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 218— BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

DOWN WITH ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

BOMBAY DENOUNCES THE FARCE.

Citizens' Huge Demonstration

PASSES PEACEFULLY THROUGH FORT.

Police, Mere Onlookers.

If any proof was wanted to show that the Round Table Conference is not acceptable to the Indian people, and that the delegates who are proceeding to London are not the real representatives of the nation, it was strikingly demonstrated in Bombay on Sunday evening.

The procession organised by the Bombay "War Council" to repudiate the London farce and to disown the invitees nominated by the Government, proved a great success and completely vindicated the stand taken by the Congress. A dense mass of humanity fully representative of the various classes and communities of the city moved from the Congress House in procession along the route previously chalked out by the Congress.

WHAT ABOUT THE HOOLIGANS?

The procession started in an atmosphere of tense suspense. It was being talked about that the hooligan element, which has taken a prominent part in breaking Congress demonstrations in Bombay in the past two days, might suddenly create more mischief. The police attitude about the procession was kept secret and it was another factor which gave room for speculation.

Regardless of the rumours thousands of men and women joined the demonstration and the procession passed off without a hitch. A force of about 200 policemen armed with lathies, headed by Mr. Healy, the Police Chief, Mr. Sharpe, Deputy Commissioner and a number of Sergeants, was kept on the Cooperage Maidan, where the procession was to disperse. The police, however, merely stood by and played the part of spectators.

THOSE SLOGANS.

With placards declaring in bold letters "Down with Government toadies", "Round Table Conference Farce will perpetrate British tyranny", "London Conference is a bait, Swaraj can be won at home" and black flags, the processionists started on their march from the Congress House at 4 p.m.

Sjt. V. P. Shah, President, Sjt. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha, Vice-President, and Sjt. Mahmud Ali Kasuri, Secretary to the Bombay "War Council" led the procession followed by the members of the Desh Sevika Sangha and the Hindustani Seva Dal.

The Congress Volunteers, Prabhat Parties, and members of the public drawn from every community, including a large number of Bohras and Muslims, brought up the rear.

DOWN WITH ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

By the time the procession reached the Prarthana Samaj over ten thousand people had joined the march. Traffic in Girgaum had to be suspended for some time. "Down with Round Table Conference" shouted a section of the procession, and "Down with the delegates" cried the rest in a chorus.

Passing Dhobi Talao, the dense crowd entered the Cruickshank Road and the scene was that of a vast sea of khaddar clad men and women. At Bori Bunder the police were conspicuous by their absence. The processionists triumphantly passed the "Lathi Chowk" and then traversed the Hornby Road. Repeating slogans the procession paraded the Esplanade Road and turning into the Mayo Road near the C. J. Hall dispersed near the Oval.

FAST MARCH.

A feature of the demonstration was that the processionists covered the distance at a fast pace. The distance from the Congress House to Flora Fountain which is more than two miles was covered in less than one hour and in another 20 minutes the whole distance up to the Cooperage was covered.

IS DOMINION STATUS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM INDEPENDENCE?

Mr. Brailsford On S. Africa's Right To Secede.

"UNWISE TO RAISE QUESTION WHEN INDIA'S FATE IS IN BALANCE!"

Will Warning Of Indian Federation Be Unheeded By Imperial Conference?

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Political interest is presently centred in the Imperial Conference. It is widely hoped to alleviate the trade position by strengthening inter-Imperial commercial relations, despite the Federation of Indian Chambers' warning against committing India to any policy of Imperial Preference. There is a tendency to deprecate South Africa's raising the delicate question of the right of secession. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, for instance, in the "New Leader" doubts whether it is wise to do so now when India's fate is in the balance". Mr. Brailsford condemns that the decision in General Hertzog's favour would help to convince Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress that Dominion Status is morally indistinguishable from Independence, but contrariwise may confirm Mr. Churchill and Die-hards in their resolve to postpone the evil day when Dominion Status must be granted.

MORE DELEGATES BOUND FOR R. T. C. TAMASHA.

—:o:—

Sapru, Shafaat Ahmed And Chintamani.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, two of the delegates to the Round Table Conference, sail by the "Viceroy of India" on the 4th October.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani sails by the "Comorin" on 11th October. —A. P.

His First And Foremost Business

CHURCHILL ON RETENTION OF INDIA FOR EMPIRE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Interviewed regarding the rumour that he is about to retire from politics to devote himself to business careeer and literary work, Mr. Winston Churchill said:. "I certainly shall not retire from politics while the question of our retention of India is to be decided." —Reuter.

CALL FOR FIRM RULE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Anglo-Indians Meet In London

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, London, Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick presiding, resolved deploring the grave injury done to India by the civil disobedience movement, expressing opinion that the subversive activities did not appear to have been handled sufficiently firmly, assuring the Government of the support of the Anglo-Indian community in measures necessary to preserve law and order and opining that constitutional reforms resulting from the Round Table Conference must ensure equal justice for all and prevent discriminatory legislation in trade matters between the Indians and British.

The attitude to be adopted towards Col. Gidney as representative of the Anglo-Indian community at the Round Table Conference was discussed at some length and it was eventually decided by majority that the Council of Association should get in touch with Col. Gidney for the purpose of acquainting him with the views of Association on constitutional reforms.—Reuter.

CHANCE FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

—:o:—

Has your camera registered the joyous expression of the lovely child at home? If so, why not send it to the "Sunday Chronicle" and win a prize.

For details read "Sunday Chronicle", dated September 28, 1930.

FOR ENGLAND

—:o:—

Attending R. T. C. In Non-Official Capacity

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe will leave Nagpur on October 2 for Bombay from where he sails on 4th October for England to attend the Round Table Conference. It is understood that Mr. Tambe is attending the Conference in his non-official capacity.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO RANPUR EXCESSES : BANNED AGAIN

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

A prohibitory order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. has been served on the Committee appointed by the Local Bar Association to enquire into alleged police excesses at Ranpur.—A. P.

10,000 FARMERS BREAK FOREST LAWS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALOL, Sept. 26.

To-day under the leadership of the President of the Panchmahals Congress and Leader of the Forest Satyagraha, Sjt. Shrikant Sheth, 10,000 farmers including women broke the forest laws. About a dozen volunteers were injured by lathis by the police.

TRIBESMEN REWARDED FOR LOYALTY

—:o:—

Imposing Durbar At Parachinar

PARACHINAR, Sept. 27.

The Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province held a durbar to-day at Parachinar in Kuram Valley and announced to the tribesmen there gathered rewards and concessions sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of their services during the recent attacks on Kurram by tribesmen living across the border in the tribal territory in Afghanistan.

The rewards included full remission of one year's land revenue, grant of one month's pay to all ranks of the militia, and the grant of pensions and gratuities to the village 'lashkars' on the same scale as are laid down for those killed and disabled in the Kurram Militia.

REWARD FOR LOYALTY.

The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Pears, also announced to the 'jirgas' the extension of educational and medical facilities contemplated by Sir Norman Bolton and himself. Finally Mr. Pears announced the remission of a large number of sentences of imprisonment of men belonging to the Valley in recognition of the loyalty and bravery of their fellow tribesmen during the recent troubles.

The leading Maliks representing all clans spoke declaring their unbounded loyalty and devotion to the Government and its rulers, and their deep gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his generous rewards.

IMPOSING DURBAR.

The 'Durbar' ended with a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, village lashkars marching past the flag staff to the sound of band of the 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment and the pipes of the 4/10th Baluch Regiment. Over 4,000 fighting men with rifles marched past in their fighting kit and this concluded the ceremony.

At the close the Chief Commissioner complimented Mr. Gould, Political Agent, Major Hyde Cotes of Kurram Militia and the local officers on the success of their efforts.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTRY

—:o:—

No Reduction In Number.

POONA, Sept. 27.

With regard to the compostion of the new Ministry it is understood that Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed is certain to retain his ministership. It is believed that the Governor is unwilling to depend entirely on a communal ministry but will choose Ministers who will help in the rehabilitation of the attenuated provincial finance. It is stated that there will be no reduction in the number of Ministers.—A. P.

AIRMAN MATHEWS

—:o:—

Forced Danding In Siam

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Bangkok.—Airman Matthews was forced to land in evening at Banmes, 100 miles north of Donmuang. He was not hurt, but the propeller and one wing were broken. Matthews, however, has a spare propeller. The Siamese Minister of War has sent men to help in repairs which are expected to be completed in a couple of days. —Reuter.

NO NEWS OF CAPT. MATTHEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Up to noon to-day no news has been received of Captain Matthews since he left Rangoon early yesterday afternoon for Bangkok on further stage of his solo flight from England to Australia.—B. O. W.

BANGALORE, Sept. 27.

Colonel Burke, Resident in Mysore, opened to-day the new station municipal buildings before a large gathering.—A. P.

WHEN EAST DEVELOPS INDUSTRIES.

—:o:—

West Must Suffer In Economic Position.

DR. TAGORE AMAZED AT SOVIET'S ACHIEVEMENT.

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The International Transport Workers' Congress addressed the Indian delegation, Mr. Daud, who pointed out that the economic position of Britain and other Western Countries will become very serious when the East developed its own industries. It has appealed for the co-operation of workers of East and West.

The Congress approved of the proposal to extend the Council including the addition provisionally of Indian and Japanese members.

DR. TAGORE ON SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Moscow correspondent states that the poor health of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore prevented him from studying Soviet political and economic work. He was greatly interested in the educational work.

Speaking at a meeting held in his honour he said the little that he saw in Russia convinced him that they had worked miracles in a short time. He rejoiced to see the people in Russia had all the advantages of equality of a Socialist society. He dreamed of a time when his country would also receive the great blessings of education and equality.

LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT ARRESTED

—:o:—

Sardar Of Panch Mahals

GODHRA, Sept. 27.

A correspondent wires from Godhra under date to-day:—Laxmidas Shrikant, Sardar of Panchmahals Forest Satyagraha, was arrested at Kalol (Panchmahals) at 9-30 p.m. after a public meeting on the 26th instant.—A. P.

C. P. "WAR COUNCIL'S" EIGHTH PRESIDENT ARRESTED

—:o:—

Punitive Police In Bhandra

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

Sjt. Joglekar, the eighth President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" was arrested this morning at Wardha under section 117 C. P. C.

To-day's "Government Gazette" declares the imposition of punitive police in Gondia tahsil, Bhandara District for six months from 24th instant.

LUCKNOW'S FIRST "DICTATOR" RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Lucknow's first Congress "Dictator", was released unexpectedly yesterday.—A. P.

SEQUENCE TO FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

13 Passers-by Jailed In Karwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Sept. 24.

The thirteen persons who the police had arrested from among the crowds of onlookers and passers-by, they had held up by their cordons, on the 5th instant, when the Forest Satyagraha was commenced here, were put up before the Town Magistrate on charges of unlawful assembly. After two or three adjournment of their trial, they were all convicted yesterday, and sentenced to Rs. 50 fine or one month's R. I. in default of payment. All except one refused to pay the fine and were marched to the jail.

Yesterday also, the police removed an advertisement of a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition to be held at Nipani (Belgaum Dist.) during Mahatmaji's birth-day anniversary week, commencing from the coming Dasara. As there was nothing of 'politics' in it, this action of the police is regarded as another wanton misuse of authority.

5,000 Bhatias Partake Of "Jail Dinner."

500 LADIES OF WEALTHY FAMILIES PREPARE "JOWARI ROTIS" & "BHAJI" DISHES.

Cooked Food Taken To Mrs. Kamdar In Prison.

"JAIL DAY" CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY AND OTHER CITIES ALL OVER INDIA.

The Bhatia Community of Bombay, celebrated the Bhatia Prisoners' Day on an elaborate scale, at the Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday. The celebration was in honour of those members of the community who have gone to jail in the present struggle for national freedom. These numbering 50, among whom are 13 ladies including Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, ex-President of the Bombay War Council.

The main item of the day's programme was the "jail dinner" at 6 p.m. in the evening. This consisted of jowari "rotlas" (loaves) and a vegetable dish of "bhaji," which usually constitute the diet given to prisoners in jail. About 5,000 members of the community took part in the dinner. This was an impressive affair, marked by enthusiastic shouts of "Inquilab Zindabaad" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai", etc. All the members heartily enjoyed this simple dinner. This was the first occasion during the last 15 years or so that all the different sections of the Bhatia community joined together in a common dinner, and all the differences which had kept them apart so long were forgotten in the noble sentiment of nationalism. The dinner was also taken to Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar in jail.

The celebration was inaugurated by a flag salutation ceremony in the morning when Mr. Morarji Kamdar, Advocate, (husband of Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar), hoisted the national flag in the presence of a large gathering which included Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani and other prominent members of the community.

500 LADIES COOK DINNER.

Later in the day from 12 noon about 500 Bhatia ladies of all classes, many of whom belonged to well-to-do and millionnaire families, thronged in the Wadi to prepare "rotlas" (loaves) of "jowari" for the evening dinner. All of them brought a 'sgri' (stove) and the necessary vessels and utensils from their own homes the only things "supplied" at the "Wadi" were jowari flour and charcoal for fuel. The "bhaji" was cooked by Mr. Kakubhai Kalraj, of a prominent firm of mill-agents with the help of a few friends.

"CONGRATULATIONS TO SOLDIERS OF SWARAJ."

At 5 p.m. a meeting was held in the Wadi when resolutions were passed congratulating those who had gone to jail and those who had joined the national struggle and appealing to all members of the community to contribute their share to the national cause. In the absence of Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Mrs. Sambai Dharamsey Chaturbhuj presided at the meeting. Another resolution congratulated Miss Pushpaben Laxmidas and Mrs. Pramila Jeram Kapani, two Bhatia ladies of Calcutta who were sentenced to four months for picketing.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. KAMDAR.

After dinner in the evening, Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani addressed the Volunteer Corps. He paid a high tribute to Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar who had enhanced the prestige of the community by her glorious services and sacrifice, and had awakened the community to their duty to the nation.

Among those who took an active part in making the celebration a success were, besides the volunteers of the Bhatia Corps, Messrs. Morarji Kamdar, Vithaldas Jerajani, Gordhandas Govindji, Narandas Pursottamdas, Sunderdas Narandas (Solicitor), Govindji Narandas, Pursottam Jivandas and many others.

CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER INDIA.

The Bhatia Prisoners' Day was similarly celebrated by the community at Poona, Karachi, Rangoon, Kolhapur, Amalner and other places all over India.

DHARASANA RAID POSTPONED

No-Tax Campaign In Full Swing In Bardoli

(Through Satyagraha Publicity.)

SURAT, Sept. 27.

Mr. Shilliday has inspected some important centres in Bardoli Taluka with a view to open military and police camps. Strong rumours are prevalent that within a fortnight a large contingent, both of specially trained Kitchner police and military, with two armour cars, will come to Bardoli.

FORFEITURE ORDER DEFIED.

A piece of land of Mr. Morarbhai Kasanji, a prominent worker of Bardoli, has been forfeited by Government. Few 'Vethias' are placed on the forfeited land to prevent its original and rightful owner reaping the ready crops But Mrs. Dahiben, wife of imprisoned Morarbhai, went to her husband's farm with a sickle, cut 'Udad' crops. Placing the bundle of it on her head, Mrs. Dahiben came out. She has repeated this thrice upto now. It is heard, a warrant of arrest has been issued against her.

SURAT WAR COUNCIL'S NEW PLANS.

The Surat War Council has decided to break several Ordinances simultaneously at different places in the next week. Contraband salt will be manufactured and sold by the members of the War Council and volunteers. Date will be announced later.

ARRESTS.

Mr. Hasmukhlal of Mahatma Gandhi's original batch, was deputed to organise and report on the possibilities or otherwise of starting Jungle Satyagraha in Mandvi Taluka. He has been arrested to-day under Sections 114 and 117, I. P. C.

Messrs. Bapubhai Vasi, Balubhai Desai and Bhikhabhai Naik, all young and responsible workers in Chikhli Taluka, have been arrested yesterday for inciting people not to pay land revenue.

DHARASANA RAID POSTPONED.

Dr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has issued to-day a manifesto calling upon all the districts of Gujarat. Farmers of Bardoli, Borsad and Jambusar have refused to pay their land revenue even last year. All the workers and volunteers will be busy in villages to organise the camp. The Provincial Committee deemed it quite essential not to divert energies on any other programme except land revenue. Moreover salt depots at Dharasana have been officially declared postponed till more opportune time. But the No-tax campaign is mainly to be fought. Villages on the sea-shore have been called upon to start vigorously breaking of salt laws and picketing of foreign cloth shops.

Dr. Hariprasad Mehta is touring in Bardoli Taluka.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN of respectable families to learn and earn as Cinema Artists under experts coaching. Only those who can furnish security may write to Post Box 3571, Bombay 4.
A R3336

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS. 20 per cent Commission. Apply with credentials stating age and creed to:—PAYNE & CO., No. 8, Phillips Street, G. T., Madras.
A R3335

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND TYPIST required immediately. Apply W. T. SUREN, Navsari Chambers.
A 3330

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay or Commission for our Swadeshi Silk Goods in Bombay Presidency. Apply immediately to SREE LAKSHMI SILK MANUFACTURING WORKS, Peddapuram.
A R3217

WANTED—AGENTS to sell only pure Khadi certified by the Khadi Association and Congress Committee. Apply to:—JAWAHAR KHADI BHANDAR, 329, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 32.
A R3320

WANTED—LADY COMPANIONS, LADY-DOCTORS (M. B., B.S.) Naib Tehsildar (Agriculture), Nurses, Mid-Wives, Teachers. See personall, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3325

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER for Manufacturing Spinning Wheels and Carding Machines, etc., under the supervision of a German Expert. Particulars from EASTERN TRADING AGENCY, Post Box No. 687, Bombay.
A R3324

REDUCE YOUR GRIEVANCES, ENLISTING ASSISTANCE OF STAFF SUPPLIERS. Enclose Anna Stamp for particulars Post-Box 840, Bombay.
A R3325

WANTED AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED—Gujerati knowing GOVERNESS or WHOLE-TIME MALE TUTOR, Music necessary. Write SHAH I.C.S., WARDHA.
A R3288

WANTED—HIGHLY PAID AGENTS everywhere for a roaring business. Samples, rules, postage, As. 10/- V. P. P. B. SUB RAO, M. I. E. C. Dowlaisweram. (Madras.)
A R3311

WANTED—For an Indian Life Insurance Co., a Competent Organiser with previous experience to work in Gujarat. Apply to Box No. 318 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3317

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED Cotton mill Secretary and Accountant capable of working as mill Manager is open for ENGAGEMENT. Best references. Please address Box No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3241

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE SECONDHAND BOILER 30 x 7½ x 180 lbs. Write. Post Box No. 83, G. P. O. Bombay.
N R3332

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand KIER in good working order with 100 lbs. pressure. Write with prices and particulars to Messrs. ANNAR & CO., Bombay 4.
N R3318

Educational

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a speciality. Typewriters on instalments of Rs. 10 per month. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 1474

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3186

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3326

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER for a Bar Soap Factory, who can invest Rs. 10,000. White to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3328

Trade Announcement.

SOAP—"Chair Brand", Bar Soap, pure, cheap and best. THE CUTCH SOAP FACTORY, "B" Anjirwadi, Bombay No. 10.
T R3329

Profession.

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
T R3203

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM EVERY ONE that I. M. FAZAL DIN, proprietor of M. Fazal Din & Son, Army Contractors at Cawnpore, Benares and Jubbulpore, and doing the Import Export business at Bombay (under the name of Export Dienst (India Ltd.,) and other places, have since the 11th September, 1930, removed Shaikh Nazir Ahmed from my service and have cancelled the general Power of Attorney executed by me at Cawnpore in his favour on 12th November, 1929 and the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed no longer acts for me as my agent and the authority given by me to the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed on the 5th day of March, 1926 at Bangalore is also hereby cancelled.

The said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed has given his resignation and henceforth no one should deal with him as my agent or as my general attorney, and I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities which the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed may hereafter contract.

The public is hereby warned not to have any dealings with Shaikh Nazir Ahmed as my Agent or Attorney.

The resignation of Shaikh Nazir Ahmed which has been taken from him is given below:—

"RESIGNATION".

11th September, 1930.

I hereby declare that henceforth my liability that would be taken under my signature would be mine and would not effect the Firm Messrs. M. Fazal Din & Son, Army Contractors of Cawnpore.

I have resigned from my General Managership of the Military concern, and I have no claim whatsoever regarding pay etc.

I am responsible for the transaction of the Nizamia Hotel in previous or in future.

(Sd.) SHAIKH NAZIR AHMED.

Bombay.

For M. Fazal Din & Son,
M. FAZAL DIN (M. F. Din).
1653

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as, per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 3rd proximo to those creditors who have proved their claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors, appearing in the records of this Office.

Insolvency No.	Estate	Particulars of dividend.
25 of 1924.	Tulsidas Morarji.	A first dividend of 10 pies in the rupee.
867 of 1925.	Virji Madhavji.	A first dividend of 3 annas in the rupee.
1167 of 1925.	Lakhamsey Jetha Sha.	A first dividend of 9 pies in the rupee.
170 of 1926.	Laxmidas Atmaram Vania.	A first dividend of 7½ pies in the rupee.
967 of 1927.	Clive Graham Malcolm Corke.	A first dividend of 4 annas and 3 pies in the rupee.
478) and 837)	of 1928. Kesrichand Deochand Javeri and anr. traded as Lalbhai Kalyanbhai & Co.)	A first dividend of ½ pie in the rupee.
447 of 1929.	Damodar Nasserwanji & Co.	A first dividend of 2 annas in the rupee.
831 of 1922.	Kasondas Lowji Goradia traded as M. Karsondas.	A first and final dividend of 5⅜ pies in the rupee.
1190 of 1925.	Virji Malsey Sha.	A first and final dividend of 5½ pies in the rupee.
1524 of 1925.	Vinayak Harischandra Nandodkar.	A first and final dividend of 3 annas & 8 pies in the rupee.
245 of 1919.	Kikabhai Abdul Kayum Mulla.	A second and final dividend of 3 annas & 7 pies in the rupee
449 of 1919.	Valabhji Khushal Sha.	A second and final dividend of 10½ pies in the rupee.
909 of 1922.	Bapuji Manekji Vajifdar.	A second and final dividend of 2 2/3 pies in the rupee.
181 of 1924.	Musa Haji Cassum Memon.	A second and final dividend of 3 as. and 5 pies in the rupee.
482 of 1924.	William Thomas Silvey.	A second and final dividend of 2 as. and 3 pies in the rupee.
664 of 1924.	Jamnadas Mangumal Multani.	A second and final dividend of 4 2/3 pies in the rupee.
1341 of 1924.	Hargowandas Tulsidas and anr.	A second and final dividend of ⅜ pie in the rupee.
119 of 1925.	Framji Nowroji Jaffrabadwalla.	A second and final dividend of 4 pies in the rupee.
650 of 1925.	Kanji Jivraj Thuker and anr.	A second and final dividend of 6½ pies in the rupee.
1485 of 1925.	Vrajlal Jethalal.	A second & final dividend of 2 as. & 5 1/3 pies in the rupee.
738 of 1914.	Kalianji Umersey Thuker.	A supplementary & final dividend of 6½ pies in the rupee.
455 of 1918.	Liladher Sunderji Roy Sampat.	A supplementary & final dividend of 1 anna & 11½ pies in the rupee
343 of 1919.	Kaikhosru Manchersha Madon.	A supplementary & final dividend of 7½ pies in the rupee.
1113 of 1922.	William Bye.	A supplementary & final dividend of 2 as. & 3 pies in the rupee.
676 of 1921 and 197 of 1924	Stanley Dolson & James MacDonald.	A third dividend of 6 annas in the rupee.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1930.
1667

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, (DEAN LANE ENTRANCE) ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER 1930, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1930.

(ii) To declare a dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala and Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect two Directors in place of Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of SEPTEMBER to the 9th day of OCTOBER 1930 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
1537.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of October, 1930, at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th Day of October to MONDAY, the 20th day of October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. H. LAKIN.
Chairman.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1930.
1663

Public Notices.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

REFERRING to the S. I. Railway advertisements, inviting tenders for the supply of Metre Gauge Steel Goods Brake Vans, intending tenderers are hereby informed that the date fixed for the receipt and opening of tenders by the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway has been POSTPONED from the 6th October to the 3rd November, 1930.
1659

NOTICE.

A HUNDI drawn on 27-8-29 payable 180 days after by Abbubaker Oosman in favour of our clients MOULEDINA HAJI ELLIAS AND SON for Rs. 2,500 has been LOST or MISLAID by our clients. Any person, who happens to find it, will be good enough to hand it over to the undersigned at their office during their office hours.

LAKHIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Mouledina Haji Ellias & Son.
6, Bell Lane,
Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
27-9-30.
1661

AUCTION SALE.

:o:

For sale by public Auction in the Compound of the SIMPLEX Mill at Clarke Road, one large lot of old PULLEYS, MACHINE PARTS, CAST IRON, etc., Sale 11-00 a.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 29th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
27th September 1930.
1654

BEST SERVICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENT OF ENERGY BILLS.

Besides the Cash Receiving Centres already opened at Kingsway, Tardeo, Flora Fountain, Crawford Market and Pydhowni, a new Centre will be opened from 1st October, 1930, at the Company's Sub-Station at Kandewadi, Corner of Girgaum Road, where payments will be accepted on week days, except Saturdays, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BILLS MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.

For The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.,
A. S. TROLLIP,
Ag. General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1930.
1673

Public Notices.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of DEPUTY HEAD in the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Salary Rs. 350—50—550.

Duties—The Deputy Head is responsible under the Head of the Department for the conduct of the Department and has to devote about 6 hours per day to the instruction of students at lectures and or workshop practice.

The selected candidate will be required to join immediately and will be on probation for six months from the date of his appointment. He will be confirmed in the post after the probationery period if his work is satisfactory and on confirmation he will be entitled to the benefits of the Institute's Provident Fund.

Applications to be made to the Principal and Secretary with copies of testimonials.

The last date for receiving applications is 15th October 1930.
1662

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAVLAL JEYCHAND VAKIL, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader, residing at the time of his death at Baroda, within the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Gaikwar ..... Deceased.

Bai MANI and Bai KANTA, widows of Keshavlal Jeychand Vakil, the deceased abovenamed, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitants, now temporarily residing at Ghatkopar, in the Bombay Suburban District, for the use and benefit of Popatlal Keshavlal, the minor, and limited to the period of his minority pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 27th day of June, 1930 ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 17th day of September, 1930.

Messrs. MOELIS & PALEKH.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1665

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1998 of 1930.

JEHANGIR D. KARANI .. Plaintiff.
vs.
COWASJI HORMASJI DAVAR
..... Defendant.

To,
COWASJI HORMUSJI DAVAR, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed,
Tardeo, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed this suit against you under Order 37, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, to recover a sum of Rs. 6,800 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 1st September, 1930, till judgment due by you to him under a promissory note dated 18th August, 1930, and for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and that you are hereby required to apply to the Court within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend and that in default the Plaintiff will be entitled to a decree as prayed for.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1930.

LAM & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1664

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the properties and credits of NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, a Merchant, of Bombay, Hindu Intestate ..... Deceased.

SHANTIKUMAR NAROTTAM MORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the son and one of the next of kin of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 19th day of September, 1930.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1663

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1308 of 1930.

Messrs. HUSEIN BIN ESSA & BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MISHARI BIN SALEH, of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant, residing near J. J. Hospital, at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of July, 1930, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,361-11-0 for debt and costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment before Judgment under Order XXI, Rule 46 of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of July, 1930, the following moveable property, namely, seven packets of small pearls, were attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated 30th day of August, 1930, put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in his Office in the High Court Building, within the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and costs of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PEREIRA, AMIN & FAZALBHOY,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
1666

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

:o:

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1930, AT THE SALE-ROOM OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 123, MEDOWS STREET.

AT 3 P.M.

By order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Dostmahomed Janmahomed:—Gold ornaments such as necklaces, bangles and bracelets, also one valuable diamond necklace and rings and ear-rings set with emeralds, diamonds and pearls.

AT 3-30 P.M.

By order of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Executrix of the estate of a European lady, deceased:—Gold ornaments such as muff-chain, curb bracelet, sovereigns bracelet, pangles, pocket and wrist watches, Waltham watch and also diamond and ruby ring set in platinum, emerald and diamond ring, Topaz and diamond cluster ring, pearl necklace, and 1 pair diamond ear-rings, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit immediately and the balance immediately on the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
(S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ITALIAN BANGALORE CAPS.

By order of Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. N. Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 29th September 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apolo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 cases each 50 dozen Bangalore Caps (black) assortment of sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

WINTERSMITH'S AGUECIDE
A Combination Remedy
Agents:—
INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

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IAPCO'S
Fruitalko Saline.

Highly valued as natural, pleasant, cooling, health giving, invigorating, effervescent saline,

Most effective for Habitual constipation Headache Indigestion Stomach disorder etc.

NOW ON SALE ALL OVER INDIA
Prepared by :—
THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.
BOMBAY NO. 2.

MADE IN AMERICA.

McKESSON'S
OVOID SHAPE CAPSULES
QUININE PILLS

Guarantee :—
PURE QUININE;
FULL WEIGHT,
EASIER SOLUBILITY;
EASE IN SWALLOWING;

For all these, most of Sugar Coated Tablets cannot be relied on.

Made by nearly a CENTURY OLD firm:—
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
Founded in 1833. NEW YORK.
Agents :—International Trading Co.,
Lohar Chawl, - - BOMBAY 2.

Film
. . . dangerous to teeth

Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth — and teeth liv that depend on freedom from what dentists know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of serious tooth and gum disorders—of decay and pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it in gentle safety.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

In a few days teeth grow whiter and begin to sparkle. They continue to improve for months. Start today.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
9-18-B

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

:o:

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION HAD SALUTARY. EFFECT ON SHARE MARKET

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

MONEY.

There was no change in money rates and call funds were available at 2 to 2½ per cent. Treasury bills in the continued absence of trade, are the mainstay of the money market and the total sales during the week amounted to Rs. 456.50 lakhs. Against this there were maturities to the extent of Rs. 367.75 lakhs. Owing to 'Pooja' Holidays in Calcutta, the next tender for treasury bills is fixed for the 6th October. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 32 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:— One month 2 1/4 per cent two months 3 3/4 per cent. Three months 3 per cent and six months 4 per ent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th September shows an increase of Rs. 115.41 lakhs in the Cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 24,55,09,000 as compared with Rs. 29.13 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.22, an increase of 0.97 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 7.40 lakhs and Rs. 2.33 lakhs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 12 lakhs Government deposits have increased by Rs. 135.15 lakhs to Rs. 13.13 crores, while the other deposits have declined by Rs. 35.67 lakhs to Rs. 74.64 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled fairly steady during the week and there was an improved inquiry for investment, particularly in the short term bonds. 3 1/2 per cent Paper, although somewhat erratic at the opening, assumed a firm tone at the close. The lowest rate touched was Rs. 64/2, while there were buyers at Rs. 65 1/4 at the end on bear covering and a rise in India sterling stocks. 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan was in demand at Rs. 101/2, while 5 per cent 1935's were placed at Rs. 96 to Rs. 96/1. 5 per cent 1933 and 1939/44 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 103/3 and Rs. 94/4. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are steady at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 102/ respectively. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan shows a slight decline to Rs. 104/15. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 73/8, while 1934/37 kept steady at Rs. 89/2. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan was quiet at Rs. 82/14, while 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 95/1.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 23rd September. Total amounts offered were Rs. 87,25,000 and Rs. 2,75,50,000 respectively. Tenders for 6 months bills at Rs. 97/9 and above aggregating Rs. 85,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and a above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximately 26 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs 1,15,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14 and Rs. 3-13-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 21st September to Saturday the 4th October at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 99-1 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 17th to 22nd September amounted to Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 2,20,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 6th October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 10th October. Other conditions are as usual.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

The Bombay Municipality has invited tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs for a 6 per cent. Debenture loan maturing 1960 with an option to reimburse the same at par on or after the 1st December 1950, on giving three months notice. Applications will be received between 29th September and 6th Oct. The issue is viewed with favour by the market and it is expected that it will go well. The offer at the popular figure of 6 per cent and for a long term is considered quite attractive.

EXCHANGS.

Steadier feeling manifect in sterling exchange last week continued during the period under review particularly for near delivery. Occasional business passed in ready T. T. at 1s. 5-25/32d. Some exports of cotton to Japan were booked and exchange for delivery winter months was done at 1s. 5-25 32d. Trade in general, however, was on a restricted scale. Dealings for investment in Treasury bills still continue. Following are the forward rates:—September to February 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation after touching dol. 4.85-31/32 midweek, has improved and closes at dol. 4.86. French francs have depreciated from 123.68 to 123.80, while the Belga and the Italian lira are unaltered at 34.86 and 92.80 respectively.

GOLD.

A quiet tone prevailed in the gold market and there was seasonal slackness in demand from upcountry, the daily offtake being in the neighbourhood of 8000 tolas. The price of ready declined to Rs. 21-6-6 per tola although it is far below the import parity. Stocks on hand are quite large at some 3 1/2 lakhs tolas. Sovereign rates are unchanged at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-8-9 for 6th October settlement. In London the quotation for gold declined from 85s. 0-3/4d. to 85s. 0-1/4. In our market the highiest stand lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready. Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 8th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 7th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £40,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 15,47,005 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000/.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by frequent fluctuations, but movements were confined within a narrow range. The tone on the whole was steady, though at the close a slightly easier feeling set in following a drop in the Shanghai tael from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 7-3/4d. Ready after touching Rs. 48/5 eased off gradually to Rs. 47/14 per 100 tolas. The daily offtake is still poor at some 60 bars, while stocks have swollen to 6600 bars. The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated 25th September showed an export of 3169 bars of silver to Hongkong account Deputy Manager, Hamallage. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 17d. and 16-13/16d. for ready and 17d. and 16-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 47-5 and Rs. 47-14 for ready. Rs. 48-3 and Rs 47-11 for 11th Oct. settlement and Rs. 48-3 and Rs 47-12 for 11th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £16,500 Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £16,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 495 bars and Rs. 13,226 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARE TRADING TO BE RE-OPENED. SHARES.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange have decided to open the market both for cash and forward transactions on and from 11th October. Owing to fears of a crisis, however, the dates of the October settlement have been postponed to November 21 and 24. The Board's decision to open the market is not a voluntary one. Although there was a general agreement among bankers, brokers and the investing public on the necessity of opening all scrips to cash business, opinion in re: forward business was in a great measure in favour of keeping closed until times became normal. In spite of this the Board have suddenly arrived at the decision that they will do the very thing now which only a few days ago they thought was not in public interests. Their original decision of closing the market and their inaction in the matter for three months would thus appear to have been based on fears more imaginary than real. It is common knowledge that the Hon. Finance Member of the Government of Bombay had moved in the matter by inviting opinion from various commercial bodies and businessmen in connection with the muddle on the Stock Exchange. Government's action in insisting upon the removing of the moving of the ban placed on bonafide cash transactions has obviously had the salutary effect and the created "hartal" by the Committee is now called off.

PRICE CHANGES.

Shares dealt in on cash changed hands on a small scale and prices were maintained at last week's level. Tata Iron 2nd Preference shares improved slightly and closed at Rs. 47. Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 1232/8 for fully paid and at Rs. 305/ for Contributories. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 80, while the Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 14/10.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

:o:

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The American Ginners' Report on Tuesday night has proved to be rather featureless and as a result there have been no violent fluctuations in Cotton prices and the undertone has remained quiet but steady. It is not to be forgotten however that the people in the cotton Trade have yet no confidence in the present level of prices of Cotton although apparently they seem to be cheap in as much as some of them feel that in all probability prices may decline further to the extent of Rs. 25 in April May Broach quotations. This uncertainty in Cotton prices has been the Principal factor which has so far prevented free purchases of cotton yarns by the dealers locally as well as in upcountry markets and in as much as most of them await the cotton prices to settle down to a still lower level when they think of making purchases Besides, the political situation does not show any improvement so far, on the other hand it seems quite likely that there will hardly be any improvement in the near future. The only hope is that Divali is approaching and there will be some gradual revival in Yarn trade which has been stagnant since a long time and the local as well as the up-country markets will be shortly in want of goods for the requirements of the coming winter season and therefore off-take on the whole might improve further in course of time. Monsoon has also been satisfactory so far and although the farmers which constitute between 70 to 80 per cent of the people of our country will not be able to realize better prices for their produce on account of the new low levels of prices reached everyday for every important commodity, the crops will still be satisfactory in many places and inspite of the reduced purchasing power there will be at least some cloth required by consumers in this vast country and naturally therefore the Indian yarn and cloth will find better sales in the next few days particularly because from the figures it is quite evident that the Imports of foreign yarns and cloth have been getting considerably reduced day after day on account of the strong boycott movement. On the whole the outlook appears to be more hopeful than in the last several weeks particularly in Indian yarns and cloth and although improvement will be invariably gradual on account of the extremely reduced capacity of the buyers, at any rate hope is being entertained that the worst is over in the Textile Industry at least for some time to come If this happens it is quite possible that many of the Mills that have given notices to close down from the 1st of October will not decide to do so and the number of unemployments may not be on the increase as is feared.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no improvement whatever in this class of yarns and no improvement is expected in the near future in as much as the Boycott movement is great. Forward business is very limited and is in small quantities only.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been further gradual improvement in the demand for this class of yarns both Japanese and Shanghai and off-take is now better than it was before. Forward business has been arranged in moderate lots at prices about the same as before but the undertone is clearly steady. Exchange has remained steady at or about the last week's level whereas Sampin has been fluctuating within narrow range.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been limited demand in this class of yarns and prices are more inclined to decline owing to the continued pressure of offers from the European countries and also due to heavy accumulation of stocks in Southern Indian markets on account of the Makers. The position on the whole is not healthy in this class of yarns and still further decline in prices is inevitable.

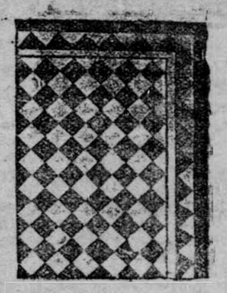
INDIAN YARNS.

There have been reports of gradual improvement in the demand for yarns as well as for cloth in local as well as for upcountry markets but the prices offered for stock as well as for forward business in big lots are yet very low and do not leave any margin to the Mills and in some cases our Mills stand to lose even at the present prices of cotton if they accept the offers. Business resulting therefore is yet small but there has been some revival of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers and if the cotton prices are maintained at or about this present level for some further time, we feel optimistic that the stocks with the Mills both in yarns and cloth will be gradually decreasing and the position will be more and more healthy in course of time. The undertone on the whole seems to be clearly steady and if nothing untoward happens we might expect gradual improvement alround in the next few days.

KEROSENE RATES.
(BURMAH-SHELL.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	per case. Rs.
Shell cases	15-6
Waterlily cases	8-11-6
Firerly cases	8-7-6 per pair
Anchor brand tins	6-11-6
Swastika brand tins	6-11-6
Rising Sun brand tins	6-9-6
Chukker brand tins	6-9-6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6 per pair.
Swan brand tins	6-1-6
Victoria brand tins	6-1-6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons 1	4-13-6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4-13-6
Rising Sun brand One gallon tins per 8 tins	8-0-0
Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8-0-0



ANOTHER TRIUMPH
FOR
INDIAN MATERIALS
AND
INDIAN LABOUR

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The Biggest Factory of its kind in the World,

THE
ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY
SHOWROOMS: 2, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches:— Lahore Cantt. Ganga Ice Factory Bldgs. Ahmedabad. Punch Kuwa
Head Office and Works: 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 17. Tele Phone 89073. Grams, Proof, Dharavi
Agents for Calcutta: Messrs. PLUMMER BROS. & CO.

COMFORT QUALITY VALUE?
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LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

Imperial Bank Of India.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 19th Sept. 1930.

LIABILITIES.

Susbscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,37,50,000
Public Deposits	13,13,75,000
Other Deposits	74,64,27,000
Loans against securities per contra	9,46,67,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	91,59,000
Rupees	1,01,16,28,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£6,914,800
Advances and Investments in London	£7,678,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 199,500

Percentage 27.22
Bank Rate 5 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	21,01,41,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,71,70,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	18,46,09,000
Cash Credits	26,75,41,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,7253,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	43,06,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,78,55,000
diability of constituent for contigent liabilities per contra.	—
Sundries	46,22,000
Balances with other Banks	26,22,000
	76,61,19,000
Cashes	24,55,09,000
Rupees	1,01,16,28,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,35,15,000 Increase.
Other Deposits	35,67,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	5,42,000 Decrease.
Loans	7,40,000 Decrease.
Cash Credit	12,00,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,98,000 Decrease
Cash	1,15,41,000 Increase.

Percentage 27.22
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 19th September, 1930

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Sept. 26.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 78 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 1 1 1
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	£ 84 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 10 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0 11 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0 8 2
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5 12 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	£ 20 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bang. Corpn.	£105 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1 1 0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 64 5 0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 86 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 54 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordy.)	£ 0 1 6
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	£ 0 1 4
Mexican Eagle Oil Co	£ 0 10 6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£ 0 1 4
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 3 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	£ 1 15 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.,	£ 1 12 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 63 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	£101 10 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£ 97 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	£104 10 0

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JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

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Kalbadevi Road.

WHAT IS CHINA'S DESTINY?

Thoughts On The Process Of Evolution.

While China has come prominently into the focus of world interest recently since the great but unhappy country began to experience the birth throes of a new being, she remains to be the subject of propaganda and counter-propaganda vigorously carried on by warring vested interests. It has become difficult if not impossible, to-day, to obtain a correct impression of the whole Chinese situation.

The following extracts, therefore, from a recent speech of Dr. Hu Shiah a well known Chinese reformer, would help us in understanding some of the aspects of the Chinese situation, more difficult than ever as it has become to-day in the midst of a serious conflict:—

Dr. Hu said:—

Before discussing which road to take, we must first decide where we wish to go. If we do not know where we wish to go anywhere, there will be no need to find the proper road to it.

So far we have heard three answers to the question of our national objective:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, representing the Kuomintang, has said that the object of the Nationalist Revolution is to seek China's freedom and equality among the nations. The Young China Party (the Chung-Kuo Chin-Nien Tang) has declared that their movement aims to make the nation independent and the people free, and to enable China to gain her proper standing among the nations.

In spite of the recent split within the Chinese Communist Party, its two main factions, the Central or Stalin group [illegible], the Opposition or Trotsky group, and the [illegible] still agree that their common objective is "to strengthen the proletariat dictatorship in Soviet Russia and to support a proletarian revolution in China."

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE.

Without attempting to discuss or criticize these three proposed objectives, we may present what, in our best judgment, ought to be the object of our national endeavour. The question resolves itself into two phases: Negatively, what evils do we wish to combat and overcome? And, positively, what kind of state do we wish to establish?

What do want to destroy? We want to destroy our five great enemies: poverty, disease, ignorance, corruption and civil war.

This enumeration of our five enemies does not include capitalism because we cannot yet talk about capitalism in China. Nor the capitalist class, because we have only a few fairly well-to-do people, but certainly no capitalist class. Nor feudalism, because feudalism, in China ended 2,000 years ago with the formation of the first empire. Nor imperialism, because imperialism cannot injure a country that is not first devastated by those five devils. Why has imperialism done no injury to the U. S. A. or Japan? Why has it chosen China for exploitation? Is it not because we have been so greatly weakened by the five devils that we no longer possess the power of resistance? Therefore, even if it is merely for the sake of resisting imperialist exploitation, it is our imperative duty first to overthrow these five enemies.

DESTRUCTION OF FIVE DEVILS.

The destruction of the five devils is simultaneously the creation of our new nation. What kind of a nation will that be? The nation we want to build up shall be a peaceful, well-governed, generally porsperous, civilized, modern, unified nation.

"Peaceful and well governed" means long period of peace, good law and government, and proper health administration. Generally "prosperous" means stable livelihood, developed industry and commerce, safe and convenient systems of communication and transportation, fair economic system and public relief work. "Civilize" means universal and free education, good and sound secondary education, advanced university education, and a proper elevation and distribution in the other phases of cultural life. "Modern" means all those political, judicial, economic, educational sanitational, scientific and cultural institutions and equipments that shall meet the demands of national life in a modern world.

REVOLUTION OR EVOLUTION.

Having defined both the negative and positive phases of our objective, we may now ask our original question, what road shall we take in order to arrive at our desired destination? Shall we take the road of revolution? Or that of evolution? Or, is there a third road?

Revolution and evolution are relative but not absolutely mutually exclusive terms. Natural growth culminating in its natural fruition is evolution. Artificial attempts at any point in this natural process may accelerate its velocity or bring about some abrupt change. And, because of the apparent suddeness or abruptness of the resultant change, such action is called revolution. But, in reality, successful revolutions, like the timely surgical aid to childbirth, have always been nurtured by long processes of historical evolution.

There is, however, one very important difference in procedure which makes revolution especially appearing to social and political reformers. While historical evolution largely consists of unconscious growth and change, revolution always implies a greater measure of conscious endeavour and direction. This methodological difference has its very great significance in the resultant changes. Natural growth is always very slow and wasteful, whereas conscious efforts can often speed up the desired transformation and telescope the works of centuries into a brief period of decades. Moreover, natural evolution, being blind and unconscious, often retains many historical forces and institutions which have long lost their functional usefulness. But a consciously directed revolution can always rid itself of such vestiges. It is in this way useless vestiges revolution has these aspects that CHINA'S [illegible] reformers.

I, VARIED REVOLUTION.

I, for one, am in favour of a revolution in the sense of conscious endeavour and intelligent control aiming at an acceleration of historical change. Unfortunately revolutions in China are of different kinds. As far as I can make out, there are two kinds of revolution in present-day China. One type is merely armed conflict between military forces,—mere use of one blind force to oust or replace another. Whatever high-sounding slogans they may adopt, such revolutions cannot lead any where except to endless meaningless wars in which defeated soldiers become bandits, bandit chiefs achieve high military honours and war and banditry conspire to drive people into banditry or further misery.

The other type of revolution is more sophisticated. One must first set up something obnoxious as "the object for the revolution," and then use the organised machinery of propaganda to agitate a revolution against it. The object of attack differs with the different revolutionary groups. It may be capitalism, or imperialism, or feudalism, or all of the three. It does not matter what word to use, so long as there is some word of magic sounding power for the professional propagandist to conjure with. One writer told us on February 20, 1929, that the feudal system broke down at the time of the first emperor of Ts'in (3rd century B. C.); but, exactly two months later, the same writer told us in the same magazine that the feudal state was not fully established until the time of the first emperor of T'sin! Then came the opposition Communists who acquitted feudalism of all responsibility for China's evils by declaring that Chinese feudalism broke down and disappeared much earlier than any other country in the world.

IS CAPITALISM GUILTY?

Our Communist writers are still seeking to prove that capitalism was the guilty party. But the same writers also tell us that capitalism is most backward in China and that the total capitalization in all Chinese banks is not much more than 150,000,000 dols. It seems necessary to use powerful magnifying glasses in order to find our capitalist culprit and place him before the bar of the revolution.

If these are to be called "Revolutions," then I am not ashamed of being called a "counter-revolutionary!" For such revolutions only waste our time and energy, destroy our social and national vitality, and sow the seeds of hatred and massacre. They have ignored our real enemies and led further and further away from our real objective which is the creation of a modern nation.

CHINA'S REAL ENEMIES.

Our real enemies, as I have pointed out, are poverty, disease, ignorance, corruption and civil war. None of them can be conquered by recourse to violent force. The real revolution which shall overthrow these five devils, has only one path to pursue, namely, the royal road of piece-meal reformation under conscious and intelligent guidance. We must first clearly identify our real enemies and define our real problems, and then concentrate our energy and intelligence on the difficult and strenuous task of solving these problems step by step, and bit by bit. Every inch is a gain and leads so much nearer to our goal. The success of this piece-meal but persevering reformation under conscious direction is the final attainment of our objective. This procedure is neither sluggish muddling through, nor blind revolution by violent force or by hateful posters.

BLIND ACTIVITIES.

The essential point is to replace the blind activities of what is now termed revolution by conscious and intelligent reform. What are such blind activities? To act without a clearly defined objective, or without a proper regard for the consequences of one's action, or without a clear recognition of the relative value of the acts to be performed,—all these are blind acts. To organize labour, not for the improvement of the living conditions of the workers, but only as a tool of revolution, is blind. A government which calls itself revolutionary, which fails to suppress banditry or to establish any system of civil service, or budget and auditing, or any measure of democratic control of its own action, but which uses all its power to prohibit the people from the most innocent celebration of the New Year of the old calendar,—such a government is guilty of blindness and total lack of a proper source of perspectiv.

Reform under conscious and intelligent direction means a clear recognition of the problems, a conscientious elimination of personal bias and prejudice, a readiness to face facts and to hold one's self responsible for the consequences of one's proposed changes, and an openmind towards all materials for information, comprison, or suggestion.

This is the road we propose to take. The road is a difficult one, but we do not know any other that is easier and simpler. The journey is long and probably very slow, but we do not recognize any shorter cut. We are only sure that shouting slogans and posting posters is no shorter cut; that fighting each other with tanks, and machine-guns is no shorter cut; and that violence and massacre is no shorter cut. And we also know that the intelligent use of conscious endeavour to direct reforms and accelerate change, after all, may be the shortest cut to our cherished objective, and that what has required centuries of slow evolution in other countries, may yet be achieved by this slow but sure process in a few decades.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

—:o:—

London Chamber Of Commerce 1930 Exam. Results.

The following students who appeared in the L. C. C. Examination 1930, held in May last, from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, are declared successful. It will be noticed that the results cover as many as 14 different subjects of Commerce in which the students passed from this College, which obtains as usual the largest number of passes, the largest number of distinctions in the largest number of subjects in India.

The results of "Foreign Exchange" in which also the students of the Davar's College appeared, are not declared yet.)

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

1 S. A. Basrur, (with distinction) 2 A. L. Saudagar, (with distinction) 3 C. S. Shah, (with distinction), 4 S. S. Tanksali, (with distinction), 5 A. K. Botee, 6 R. K. Dharmapuri, 7 P. R. Dudhat, 8. P. P. Ginwalla, 9 N. P. Korday, 10 R. J. Maniar, 11 R. V. Mehta, 12 S. M. Mehta, 13 M. P. Nathawani, 14 N. S. Parikh, 15 C. A. Patel. 16 L. K. Shavla, 17 A. A. Sorathia.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1 S. A. Basrur, (with distinction) 2 R. K. Dharampuri, 3 B. S. Ginwalla, 4 Mr. Jocob, 5 N. P. Korday, 6 R. J. Maniar, 7 R. V. Mehta, 8 S. M. Mehta, 9 M. P. Nathawani, 10 N. S. Parikh, 11 C. A. Patel, 12 M. V. Patel, 13 A. L. Saudagar, 14 B. G. Shah, 15 C. S. Shah, 16 M. D. Shethna, 17 A. A. Sorathia, 18 S. S. Tanksali.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1 M. S. Banker, (with distinction), 2 A. G. Fadia, with distinction) 3 A. S. Nariman (with distinction), 4 A. K Botee, 5 P. N. Chadha, 6 A. Q. Mohomed, 7 K. D. Mowdawala, 8 M. P. Nathawani, 9 K. I. Patel, 10 S. S. Tanksali 11 R. R. Vaidya.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

D. J. Baria, (with distinction) 2 S. A. Basrur, 3 P. J. Dhebar, 4 P. P. Ginwalla, 5 R. J. Maniar, 6 C. A. Patel, 7 M. V. Patel, 8 C. S. Shah, 9 S. S. Tanksali.

COMPANY LAW.

1 B. B. Miss Khoorshid with distinction) 2 C. A. Patel. (with distinction) 3 B. S. Ginwalla (with distinction), 4 M. S. Banker, 5 N. B. Belkhode.

SALESMANSHIP.

1 A. K. Botee, 2 M. P. Nathawani, 3 K. K. Pandya, 4 A. A. Sorathia.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1 A. Q. Mohomed. 2 K. D. Mowdawella, 3 A. S. Nariman.

FIRE INSURANCE.

1 J. P. Master, 2 R. B. Parelwala, 3 D. J. Rajda.

MARINE INSURANCE.

1 J. L. Bakshi.

LIFE INSURANCE.

1 B. S. Sankholkar, 2 C. A. Patel, 3 C. S. Shah.

ADVERTISING.

1 M. P. Nathawani, 2 A. A. Sorathia.

COSTING.

1 P. P. Ginwalla, (with distinction).

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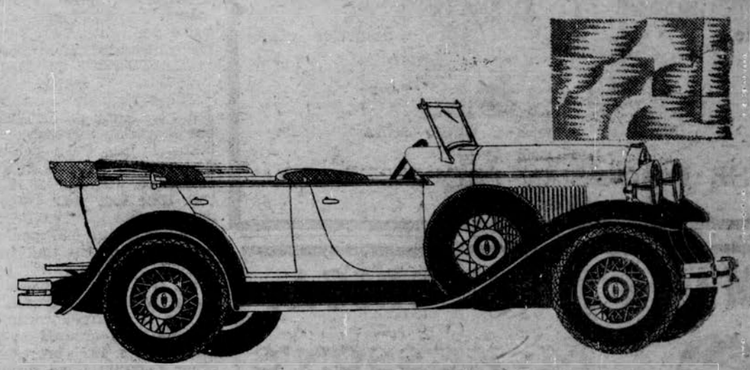

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DON'T let the bigness of this handsome new 1931 Hupmobile Century Six deceive you as to price. Hupmobile engineers have deliberately put extra size, extra luxury, extra value into this new Six—but it is definitely in the moderate price field.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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"A PASSIONATE SEARCH FOR TRUTH."

—:o:—

Glasgow "Forward's" Tribute To Mahatma.

ABOLISH CENSORSHIP TO SCOTCH CLUB RUMOURS.

Will British Raj Take Up Mahatma's Challenge, Queries Mr. Andrews?

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi's own story is welcomed by the Glasgow Labour paper "Forward". It says it reveals something of a passionate search for truth of a man who symbolises India's revolt against foreign dominance. The paper elsewhere demands abolition of censorship of Indian news. The pointing out that it results in a crop of club rumours and "sub-rosa" stories. Mr. C. F. Andrews, in an article in the "Spectator" emphasises that Mahatma Gandhi's demands are economic rather than political, and says he wished the test is applied to find out whether Raj stood on the side of vested interests or, unmistakeably on the side of the poor. Mr. Andrews considers it is still possible that the Raj will reply to Mahatma Gandhi's oft-repeated challenge before the Round Table Conference meets.

SCATHING EXPOSURE OF R. T. C.'s INDIAN PERSONNEL.

A Medley Of "Princes Puppets, Communalists And Vested Interests!"

CONFERENCE WILL PRODUCE NOTHING WHICH INDIANS WILL ACCEPT.

—MR. REGINALD REYNOLDS

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Speculations continue regarding the British personnel of the Round Table Conference. It is uncertain whether further Indian names will be added; but it seems an impossible inference that Mr. Joshi's omission to return with Mr. Whitley may be a sequel to Dewan Chamanlal's refusal to step into the parlour.

Indian personnel is scathingly analysed by Mr. R. A. Reynolds in the "New Leader". He points out that it consists of Princes, British puppets in India, Muslim Communalists, landed and commercial interests H. H. Aga-khan "whose interests speak for themselves", the Liberals with a long history of compromise and makeshift politics, also two women (one, wife of a Minister and the other a daughter of a Government Minister, two good loyalists and "representatives" of depressed classes. Mr. Reynolds says the Conference will produce nothing which the Indian people will accept.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST R. T. C.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and Swatantra Bharat Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m., at Blawatsky Lodge, Kenedy Bridge, Chawpatty, to protest against the action of those Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference and to support the manifesto issued by the League and endorsed by the Sabha. Dr. C. Y. Chitnis Prof. Dharmanand Kosumbi, Sunder Kabadi Karnik and Tayabjee Shaikh will address the meeting.

SJT. VENKATRAO ALUR, AUTHOR & PUBLICIST

—:o:—

Elected President 16th Karnataka Sahitya Sammelan

DHARWAR, Sept. 27.

(From A Correspondent.)

Sjt. Venkatrao Alur has been elected President of the 16th Karnataka Sahitya Sammelan under the auspices of the Mysore University the fifth proximo election unique instance Karnataka Venkatrao is a publicist author and founder of the National School.

He has initiated a scheme of a series of books on various topics, devoting his entire time hereafter to enriching Kannada literature. His choice is President is welcomed in the literary circles of Karnataka.

40 BAGS OF RICE TAKEN AS 'JAPTI'.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARADI-MATWAD, Sept. 26.

Yesterday 15 police led by a Fozdar came to the house of Vir Nathubhai of Karadi who is in jail. The doors of the house having been locked four or five police were told to keep guard, while the rest were led by the Fozdar to Matwad where they raided the godown of Sjt. Devchand Jivan in his absence from town and carried away 40 bags of rice as 'japti'.

Thousands of people were present and sang national songs.

THE PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

—:o:—

ELOCUTION COMPETITION ON SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Subha an Elocution Competition, open to Parsis of both men and women under twenty-five years of age will be held on Friday, the 27th October, 6 P.M. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, when each competitor will be allowed maximum five minutes to speak on "Meaning of Swadeshi, its advantages; what foreign products can be displaced by Swadeshi products."

Prizes of the value of Rs. 50 are offered in memory of late Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha and will be awarded to the best Speakers.

Those desirous of participating in the Competition should inform their names and addresses to the Secretaries, of the Subha, at Central Bank Building, Room No. 12, 4th Floor before 15th October.

BOMBAY'S NEW SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

On Saturday evening Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai performed the opening ceremony of the new Swadeshi Bazaar which is started under the auspices of the Rashtriya Yuvak Mandal, Charni Road, (near Allbless Baug).

Mr. Bhulabhai, while opening the Bazaar, said that Swadeshi was the only weapon now left for them, and he hoped the citizens of Bombay would appreciate the efforts of the Yuvak Mandal and give encouragement to the Bazar.

Swadeshi Store At Khar Road.

The Swadeshi Vastoo Prasarak Sangh, Bombay will open a branch of their Swadeshi Store at Khar Road on Vijaya Dashmi Day, (2nd prox.) on 1st Road, Khar Road, near the Railway Station. Mr. K. Natarajan will perform the opening ceremony, at 9 a. m.

Shaukat Ali's Denial.

—:o:—

The following statement has been issued from the Khilafat House:—

The local papers have published reports that Mr. Shaukat Ali was seen hovering about the Northbrook Garden on Thursday last. Mr. Shaukat Ali never stirred out of the Khilafat House on that evening. He had returned from the office of Sardar Suleman Cassam Mitha, about 7-45 p.m. As for Moulvi Mohamed Ali's asseration in Sunday's "Chronicle" that he had learnt on reliable authority that Mr. Shaukat Ali had visited Mahim for organising a disturbance in the Mahim Congress meeting, Mr. Shaukat Ali did not even know that such a meeting was being held there. Two of Moulvi Mohamed Ali's neor relations had come to visit him in the evening and stayed till late in the evening when the usual weekly meeting of the Khilafat Muslim volunteer corps was to be addressed by him and this meeting did not dispose till near the midnight.

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

—:o:—

PARSI MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of The Parsi Rajkeya Subha a Parsi meeting will be held on Friday at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, when short speeches will be delivered by prominent speakers and specially prepared songs will be given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB.

TRAMWAYMEN WELCOME MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

On Friday the Tramwaymen's Union gave a rousing welcome to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on his recent release. A resolution extending welcome to Mr. Mehta was unanimously passed.

By another resolution the meeting strongly condemned the Government's action against various workers' organisation on the 17th September when surprise searches were taken.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League and Swattantra Bharat Sabha a public meeting will be held to popualrise the Youth League manifesto for intensifying the Congress Programme and to protest against the Round Table Conference today (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Blavatsky Hall, Chawpathy, when Dr. C. Y. Chitnis will preside

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of meetings for the week:

VILE PARLE:—At 9 p. m. Mr. M. H. Vakil, President. Tomorrow. (Tuesday.)

BYCULLA:—At 9 p. m. on Wednesday when Dr. M. R. Shetty will preside.

TARDEO:—At 9 p. m. (on Thursday) Mr. V. B. Karnik will preside.

PERBADEVI ROAD:—(Elphinstone Road) at 9 p. m. on Friday when Mr. S. P. Kabadi will preside.

ANDHERI:—(Near Ram Mandhir) Prof. T. L. Acharya will be the President on Saturday.

Dassehra Celebrations.

(Through Vile Parle Satyagraha Committee.):—

The Vileparle Satyagraha Camp has decided to celebrate Vijaya-Dashami (Thursday) and has fixed the following programme:—

FLAG SALUTATION.

Rally of all Suburban Prabhat Pheries at the Vile-Parle Camp and Flag Saluattion at 3 a.m.

SALT SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

Salt manufacture at 9 a.m. near the Juhu Road and the sale of the salt at Versova at 4 p.m.

SUB-CAMP AT KURLA.

A new sub-camp at Kurla will be opened to organise the workers for the Satyagraha Campaign. The opening ceremony will take place at 6 p.m. after the procession.

Dholera Satyagraha.

(Through Satyagraha Samiti.)

RANPUR, Sept. 27.

Sjt. Balwant, a volunteer from Ahmedabad was arrested at Dholera on the 24th instant. An ununiformed police constable arrested him and beat him severely with a thin cane in his hand.

Attachments to recover fines are going.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Those Sevikas who are not picketing in the afternoon and wish to see Vile Parle Exhibition are requested to be present here before 12 noon to-day. (Monday). If they wish to go directly to Vile Parle they must be present there at 1 o'clock. All must be in uniform.

FRIDAY'S PROCESSION.

There will be a grand procession in honour of Mahatma Gandhi on the 3rd prox. leaving Sukhanand Dharmashala at 3 p. m.

DRILL CLASS.

Drill Class will be held on Tuesday (30th inst.) at 3 p. m.

Radio's Indian Programme To-day.

6-30 p. m. Master Merwan, Vocal Music. Miss Dina Mehta. Harmonium Solo. Kapadia Brothers. Harmonium Solo. Homji Sisters. Concert.

8-0 p. m.:—Cotton prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Closing Rate. Silver, Gold, Seeds Wheat and Other Market Prices Stock Exchange Prices.

INTERVAL.

9-0 p. m.:—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rates and Bombay Current Rate

9-20 p. m. COOKERY TALK "SIDE DISHES" by 'Epicurean.'

BON-FIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Through Publicity Dept. Vile Parle).

"In accordance with the programme of the "Gandhi Week", the Vile Parle Camp and a large gathering witnessed a great bon-fire of foreign cloth. Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi the Dictator of the Vile Parle Satygraha Camp, while lighting the fire, exhorted the people to abstain from wearing foreign cloth, as it was even worse than liquor, as we are sending thrice the amount to other foreign countries, than that of liquor."

VICTIM OF POLICE FIRING.

—:o:—

Panvel Satyagrahi Dies In Bombay Hospital

The inquest over the body of Rama Bhana, a victim of Panvel Police firing who died in the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, was adjourned by the City Coroner on Sunday pending the arrival of the relations of the deceased from Charnir to give evidence.

POLICE VERSION.

The police report states that at about 6-30 p.m. on Friday 26th September Rania Bhana, (the deceased) a Hindu aged 30 was admitted into the J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries received as a result of the "Kolaba Police firing on a mob of Satyagrahis at Chirnar forest near Panvel the previous day". Rama Bhana succumbed to his injuries at 1-30 a.m. on Saturday, the cause of death being "bullet wounds."

LIPTONS AND BROOK BONDS TEAS.

The Secretary, B. P. C. C. Boycott Committee writes.—

The Boycott Committee begs to announce for information of the Public that the LIPTONS LTD. and BROOK BONDS Teas are foreign concerns. The tins and labels used by them are also of foreign concerns. All patriotic Indians will therefore boycott their teas.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE. APPEAL FOR SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The Secretary B. P. C. C. writes: Many Congress Organizations outside Bombay write to the B. P. C. C. to appeal for Funds on their behalf. It is difficult to appeal for each and every organization but if some generous men want to help the Congress Movement outside Bombay they can send in their contribution to the Satyagraha Fund ear marked for that special purpose.

WADALA RAIDS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We shall be highly obliged by your publishing the following few lines in your valued paper, which has been well-known as an upholder of truth and justice.

It has lately been published in the papers that the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C., now that the rainp season is over, is contemplating further raids on the salt pans in Bombay.

Before these raids are undertaken we beg to draw the attention of the "War Council" and the general public to one side of the question that it entirely lost sight of by them. During the last raids at Wadala much more damage was done to the owners of the salt pans than either to the Government or to the public. We put the bae facts to the public to judge for themselves. As a collective result of the several raids on the Wadala salt pans, and insignificant quantity of salt about 200 Bengal maunds was removed by the Satyagrahis, resulting in a trifling loss of about Rs. 250 to the Government by way of revenues. The value of the salt removed was thus trifling, as also the loss to the Government. But the loss directly incurred by the owners of the salt pans amounts to thousands of rupees. The reason is that at the time of the raids hundreds of people, besides the Satyagrahis, collect there and take part in the raids. They rush to the pans from all sides and trample on them, thus practically ruining them. As a result very heavy financial loss is inflicted on the owners of the pans who have no quarrel either with the public or with the Government.

We admit that the ultimate object of the Satyagrahis is to break the Salt Act, but at the same time we are sure they never gave a thought to the heavy damage they would unintentionally and unknowingly cause to the innocent owners of the pans. During the process of removal of salt they rush and trample over thousands of our pans prepared with great difficulty, labour, and cost and ruin them. We fully understand that these damage is unintentionally done and is against the basic principles of Satyagraha which surely is against doing harm to anyone.

Our earnest appeal, therefore, to the "War Council" is to see that during the coming raids as little damage is done to the innocent owners of the salt pans who are their own kith and kin.—Yours, etc.,

"SALT MANUFACTURERS."

SWADESH DHARM UDYOG MANDIR.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Swadesh Dharm Udyog Mandir at Congress Road opposite Amin Nursery in mandir's chawk to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. when the scheme of above mandir to make khadder incompetably cheap will be explained by the organisers and Dr. A. P. Kothare will speak in support of the scheme.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

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LATHI CHARGE AT CHIKHLI

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKHLI, Sept. 25.

While going to the river a volunteer named Batuk Desai was stopped by police constable and was asked to go with him to the sub-inspector's office. Batuk Desai refused to go without warrant. Some five minutes passed in this tussle. Soon afterwards the sub-inspector with four or five constables arrived on the scene and began to disperse the crowd by charging lathis without giving any previous warning.

GIVES BLOWS.

He gave blows to one volunteer of Gandhiji's batch named Jayantilal Parekh who was sick for the last ten days. A constable followed and began giving blows to volunteers. After dispersing the crowd the sub-inspector arrested Batuk Desai, Jayantilal Parekh, Rasik Desai, Karimbhai Vorah and Nichhabhai Desai. Jayantilal, Resik and Karimbhai were released soon. Jayantilal Parekh was roughly handled on the way to the police station and he was given blow and a kick.

Jayantilal, Rasik and Harilal Mahimtura all of Gandhiji's batch received lathis; the latter two being heads of Pipalgabhan and Chikhli camps respectively. Balvant Desai also received one blow. Two persons from the public were also injured.

INHUMAN TREATMENT TO INDORE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, September 25.

On September 6th Pandit Aryadatta Jugdan President, District Congress Committee with three other volunteers was sentenced by Mr. Autar Kishen Kaul 1st Class Magistrate, Indore Residency to six months' rigorous imprisonment with fines of Rs. 100 each and in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Pandit Aryadatta with his comrades is undergoing a imprisonment in the Residency Central Jail; but his health is such as would not allow any kind of hard work. Heavy fetters are put on his and he is kept in solitary cell; and his comrades have been caned besides. The people are kept entirely in dark as to the treatment allowed in the case of their leaders.

GAGGED CHILD FOUND IN A LATRINE.

—:o:—

Relieved Of His Ornaments.

How dangerous it is to load small children with gold and silver ornamants is illustrated by the ordeal of Rajaram Shripat Shinde aged five years who was reported missing by his parents on Friday afternoon.

Rajaram resided at Benham Lane at Girgaon Back Road and was last seen at 2 p.m. on Friday. He had gold and silver ornamants on his person valued at Rs. 200.

On Saturday he was found gagged with his hands and feet tied in a latrine a few yards from his house. The boy was relieved of the ornaments he wore by some "oadmashes" and it was by sheer luck that he was found alive.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Monthly "At Home" of the above will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m., Mrs. Choksi will not be giving a lecture.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1930.

SIGNIFICANT PROTEST.

—:o:—

The citizens of Bombay mustered strong on Saturday evening on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the unrepresentative character of the sixty Indians who have accepted Lord Irwin's invitation to go to London for the Round Table "Tamasha". The meeting, which was followed on Sunday by a procession the like of which few cities in Europe witness, was thoroughly representative of all communities and creeds and "resolved and declared that it was perfectly futile to hold the intended Round Table Conference or to frame a constitution for the Government of India without the Congress being substantially represented at any such Conference". The whole world is now aware of the reasons which precluded Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders from attending the Conference. To their specific and pertinent question, asked a long time ago, before the Civil Disobedience movement started, what was the precise object of the Conference, no adequate reply was forthcoming from responsible quarters. In a revised edition of a Viceregal utterance the phrase was used that the discussion at the Round Table would be "unfettered", but beyond this Lord Irwin would not go. The peace parleys broke down because the essential elements in the National Demand, as voiced by Mahatmaji, were summarily rejected as "impossible" by the Viceroy. Even the Tory Press is forced to admit that the Congress represents the bulk of Indian political opinion and one journal, the "Saturday Review", frankly admitted in a recent issue that any constitution to be imposed on India must be made acceptable to the Congress, because if the Congress refuses to cooperate in working it, it had not the least chance of functioning. Yet a number of lawyers and communalists and sundry "jo-hukumis" have elected to betray the country and be nominated by the Viceroy to "represent" India. To some of them loyalty to Lord Irwin is greater than loyalty to their country, because have they not promised to stand by him? To these men appeal is useless. But it is all the more necessary that the whole world should know that they and their colleagues at the November "Tamasha" represent nobody but themselves.

Who are these "delegates" that unpatriotically venture to flout the Nation's wishes and presume to hope that they can "deliver the goods"? Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who presided over Saturday's mammoth gathering, trenchantly exposed their unrepresentative character. To the lawyers amongst them he addressed a pertient question. He asked them whether as "intelligent" lawyers they were not violating "the very first principle of constitutionalism, which was that he who wanted to be a 'representative' must prove that he had the backing and support of those whom he claimed to represent." We hope Sriyuts Jinnah, Sapru, Sealvad, Jayakar and company will have the political honesty to declare in London that they represent that .001 of the millions of British India that still believe that Swaraj can be obtained by petitions and protests, by arguing at a Round Table with men who bluntly say: "We mean to be masters in India; we mean to force our goods on India; we shall give you pseudo-Dominion Status, if you agree to the price we dictate to you and if you promise to help us in crushing Gandhi and his movement."

Mr. Chagla in a speech which delighted the audience significantly emphasized the fact that the younger Muslims stood shoulder to shoulder with the Congress, and made devastating play with the political somersault of Mr. Jinnah, his "ex-Chief". He also made an opportune reference to the fact that "of the fifty invitees, forty were those who had co-operated with the Simon Commission". It will, indeed, give great pleasure to the Hidden Hand behind the Conference marionettes show, Sir John Simon, to count among the marionettes two classes of invertebrate creatures; those who co-operated with him in India and those leading lights of Indian Liberalism who did not but have now been roped in. Meanwhile forces, endowed with rich financial power and the unstinted co-operation of the "Security Services" and the "vested interess" in India, are busy in Britain to render the work of the Conference nugatory. Mr. Churchill desires everybody to know that "he will not retire from politics while the question of Britain's retention of India is to be decided". Congressmen may well ask why our Munjes and Mahomed Alis should not continue their communal squabbles, if they must, in India itself, instead of staging a "cock-fight" in London, for the ridicule of the whole world. We hope they realise by this time that the central idea of the Conference from the British side is to "retain" India. "Retention" has no room for "self-determination."

OFF ITS SOCKET.

—:o:—

The interview that Mr. Shaukat Ali gave to the "Times of India" on Saturday provides amusing reading. But we wish his advisers could have stopped him from making himself ridiculous. We can well understand his affection for Mr. Mahomed Ali—we are very sorry to hear of the latter's serious illness and we are sure every one, however profound the differences with him, will wish him a full and speedy recovery. Mr. Shaukat Ali's sentiments towards his brother do him honour. But the way in which he proposes to devote his attention exclusively to Mr. Mahomed Ali is hardly a compliment to the other Muslim "representatives" to the Round Table Conference. By trying to show that his brother is the only popular "representative" of Muslim India and that, therefore, the Muslims of Bombay desire to lionise him, Mr. Shaukat Ali has perpetrated on such faithful friends as Messrs. Faziul Haq, Ghaznavi and Shafaat Ahmad Khan—to say nothing of Bombay's "representatives" Mr. Jinnah and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla—a joke which however justifiable, is really very cruel. We knew—every one knows,—that Mr. Shaukat Ali has an astoundingly loose way of generalising from insignificant data, as witness his "Bombay Muslims", but we never thought he was capable of such a "faux pas" as ignoring his other colleagues.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has also propounded a theory which is equally amusing. Realising perhaps the obvious weakness of gratuitously investing the whole of the Muslim population of Bombay with Khilafat sympathies, Mr. Shaukat Ali has decided to annex geographically Muslim Bombay, also. He has, therefore, declared that Muslim localities are his close preserve. For, he says, "If they held meetings at Chowpatty and at the Esplanade Maidan and passed any resolution we would not mind. They have passed so many resolutions that they have lost all values in the eyes of the public. (We cannot help recalling many resolutions of the Khilafat Party, the latest, for instance, being one relating to Palestine). But these few Muslims with several hundred Hindu Congressmen now come to Muslim quarters who ('sic') do not agree with them and want to force their views on them, and this is the chief cause of what happened in the Northbrook Gardens."

Theory apart, here is a clear defence of the hooliganism practised on peaceful audiences at Nagpada, in the Northbrook Gardens and now at Mahim and yet Mr. Shaukat Ali presumes to criticise the "Bombay Chronicle" for accusing him of incitement to violence. With examples of "counter-demonstration" by his misguided followers, before him and defended by him, will it be untrue to say that his notice to the Commissioner of Police is a damning proof of his own inclinations? In this connection it is a curious thing that no action has been taken by the authorities against the hooligans nor against the Sergeants who abused and beat Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha at Mahim. "It is not Gandhi Raj yet." Nothing is truer. But will Mr. Healy say if, when called upon to deal with rowdies, the sole duty of his sergeants is to beat and abuse the victim of rowdyism? As to Mr. Shaukat Ali, he will, we have no doubt, bless this "counter-demonstration" by the hooligans. One is irresistibly reminded of Mr. Chagla's allusion to a pendulum having swung off its sockets.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

As more and more Satyagrahi prisoners are released from jail after completing their term of duress, they are able, through statements to the Press, to give the public an idea of how magisterial caprice works in flouting the principle underlying the rules of classification for political prisoners and of the hardships and petty vexations the latter have to undergo at the hands of jail officials. We urge the Government of India again to realise the futility of the division of political prisoners into various classes and the grave injustice done to men, who are guilty of technical breaches of law, whose offence does not involve any moral turpitude, by subjecting them to humiliating treatment. The fact that the majority of these Satyagrahi prisoners are given "C" class and are put together with ordinary felons in jail vitiates the principle of the classification rules and we have reason to believe that when the Assembly accepted the new rules it was clearly understood by non-official members that political prisoners would never be put in "C" class. True reform lies in treating political prisoners as belonging to the same class, housing them together in a separate jail and offering them facilities which will not starve them physically and mentally. The question of diet can be equitably solved by providing a flat rate of daily expense for each prisoner, allowing him to supplement the diet, if he wishes, out of his private means. There is also no reason why he should not be provided with a newspaper of his choice and why he should not be allowed to remain unlocked at night.

If the authorities are bent upon making the life of the prisoner irksome, they will soon realise that they are embarking on a foolish policy. The Satyagrahi prisoner, whose code of honour compels him to make no complaint, while in jail, against the special pinpricks he has been given, comes out of jail, not a depressed and "terrified" man, but with the fixed determination to pursue the policy which found him in jail. One hears stories of the determination of a certain type of jail officials "to teach a lesson" to the Satyagrahis. The lesson they learn is not one which makes the task of administration easier. It was time Goverment reviewed the whole problem of the treatment of political prisoners in the light of the canons of modern penology. What is the point in putting an arbitrary and senseless ban on the type of visitors Gandhiji should receive, thus isolating him from contact with his relatives and friends?

THE UNIVERSAL COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

It has been the fashion for officials and certain economic experts to run down and ridicule the cult of the Charkha. In his "Economics of Khaddar," Mr. Richard B. Gregg refers to the picturesque phraseology in which critics reared up in the orthodox school of economic thought view this movement "Misguided zeal, blind leader of the blind, reactionary, crank, stupid, insane, childish, fantastic, deluded, an unproved economic fallacy, an antiquated and unprofitable method, futile hope, suicidal attempt, flying in the face of all modern scientific knowledge and progress," he says, "such are the phrases applied to the idea or to its founder and upholders by various advisors and critics." The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India thought hand-spinning as hardly worthy of mention in their voluminous report, and yet two years after the publication of the report we find the 'Takli', the Charka and Khaddar more in the public eye than ever before, and hand-spinning receiving a great stimulus both in urban and in rural areas. Yet economic "experts" as a class continue to view the movement with disfavour, and hence one welcomes with all the greater pleasure a former President of the Indian Economic Conference coming forward to bless the Charkha as the universal cottage industry. The economist in question, Mr. M. L. Darling, is not a sentimentalist or a theorist. He is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, who has had wide experience of rural life in the Punjab as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and of urban economic life as Income Tax Commissioner. He has travelled over various European countries studying co-operation and rural economics, and he has published books which are recognized as standard works on economics and co-operation. His latest work "Rusticus Loquitur" is a record of the impressions gathered by him and the conclusions formed by him after a three months' tour through various parts of the Punjab undertaken by him so recently as in 1928-29. He contrasts from the point of view of the Punjab peasant the old order with the new, emphasising where necessary the value of the old light and welcoming the new light.

Mr. Darling questioned the peasants who gathered round him at all the places he visited about the position of hand-spinning in their villages, inquired whether hand-spinning was universal among women as well as men, asked if it could be revived in case it was dying out and discussed what other secondary occupations could take its place. He went further and pleaded, in fact, the cause of the Charkha. He records the impressions in the language of the peasants themselves, some deeming hand-spinning to be against the spirit of the times, others asserting that it was not the custom for men to spin, and several bewailing their lack of leisure, a few recognizing its economic and social value. It is with the last mentioned point of view that Mr. Darling finds himself most in sympathy. The Punjab is said to be to-day the richest agricultural province in India and yet in the Punjab, Mr. Darling says, there are areas where the peasants are so poor that they need a supplementary source of income because as a peasant told him: "We are poor folk and must make our own clothes."

To Mr. Darling, the spinning wheel is not an "impracticable anachronism". It is, he recognizes, the universal cottage industry. We talk glibly about the poverty of the Indian peasant, but, as Mr. Darling points out, "it is Mr. Gandhi, who has seen more clearly than anyone else, that if the peasant is to escape from the poverty, he must husband every penny of his substance, and every minute of his time." Secondly, as Mr. Darling adds, with a faith and devotion that every lover of the peasant must deeply admire: "Mr. Gandhi has set himself to try to provide for every home in India that needs it an industry which will add both to its resources and to its employment. The additional resources, though apparently negligible in themselves, have to be viewed from our knowledge of the Indian standard of living and of the deep poverty of the country and must then be welcomed as supplementing the slender income of the peasant." Truly, the voice of the Mahatma is the voice of the peasantry of India, harmonizing the old light with the new light.

STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI

—:o:—

COURAGE

(BY VERRIER ELWIN, CHRISTA SEVA SANGH.)

IV*

Courage is the one sure foundation of character. Without courage there is no morality, no religion, no love. "One cannot follow Truth or Love", says Gandhiji, "so long as one is subject to fear." "Where there is fear there is no religion." Fearlessness is a sine qua non for the growth of the other noble qualities." "Cowardice is a thing even more hateful than violence, simply because cowardice usually results in violence," Gandhiji himself relates how "as a coward, which I was for years, I harboured violence, I began to prize non-violence only when I began to shed cowardice."

PRIMARY NEED.

For India to-day, courage is a primary need. As there is a reign of fear in the country, meditation on and cultivation of fearlessness have a particular importance. "A seeker after Truth must give up the fear of parents, caste, Government, robbers, etc., and he must not be frightened by poverty or death." "Before we can aspire to guide the destinies of India we shall have to adopt this habit of fearlessness."

TWO KINDS OF COURAGE.

What then is this courage, and how is it obtained? There are two kinds of courage. One is "the momentary excitement that blinds people and makes them create a splash for a moment. That kind of excitement cannot bring Swaraj. I can conceive its use for a fighting people prepared to rest power from other hands." But the "excitement" of the Satyagrahi is not like that. "It dies in such an atmosphere. It needs the development of calm courage that knows no defeat and despises revenge." The really courageous Satyagrahi will be "patient, absolutely truthful, absolutely non-violent, yes, in thought, word and deed, and gentle towards his opponents." This courage in fact is a reasoned and deliberate abandonment of every kind of external fear "fear of disease, bodily injury and death, of dispossession, of losing one's nearest and dearest, of losing reputation, or giving offence, and so on". It is a moral virtue. "Bravery on the battlefield is impossible for us. Bravery of the soul still remains open to us. I am engaged in evoking that bravery Non-Co-operation means nothing less than training in self-sacrifice." Courage in fact is the sacrificial attitude towards life; it is unfettered selflessness, it is love in action.

Courage is gained first of all by a true fear. "There is only one whom we have to fear, that is God. When we fear God, then we shall fear no man, however high-placed he may be; and if you want to follow the vow of Truth, then fearlessness is absolutely necessary."

FEAR, "FABRIC OF OUR OWN VISION."

The second condition, as Gandhiji has recently reminded us in one of his letters from prison, is detachment. "All fears revolve round the body as the centre, and would therefore disappear as soon as one got rid of the attachment for the body. We thus find that all fear is the baseless fabric of our own vision." When we have shaken off all attachment for wealth, for family and for the body, regarding these things "not as proprietors, but as only trustees," realising that "nothing whatever in this world is ours. Even we ourselves are His", we shall cast off our craven fears. Pride is thus in a sense the cause of fear, and it is as we become humble that we become courageous. "When we cease to be masters and reduce ourselves to the rank of servants, humbler than the very dust under our feet, all fears will roll away like mists; we shall attain ineffable peace and see—Satyanarayan (the God of Truth) face to face."

LOVE CONQUERS FEAR.

But in the last resort, only Love can conquer Fear. "Perfect love casteth out fear." In the words of the hymn by Pritamdas, so often sung to Gandhiji during the great Fast of 1924.

"The pathway of love is the ordeal of fire. The shrinkers turn away from it.

"Love is a priceless thing, only to be won at the cost of death.

"Those who live to die, these attain; for they have shed all thoughts of self.

"Those heroic souls, who are rapt in the love of the Lord, they are the true lovers."

Death itself, as this hymn clearly shows, must be met and conquered. "Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death. A nation which allows itself to be influenced by the fear of death cannot attain Swaraj, and cannot retain it if somehow attained." "We are not yet completely free, because we are not prepared to look death quietly in the face." We must greet death as St. Francis greeted it, "Welcome, Sister Death." Perhaps, after all, death is the least terrifying of life's revearsals. "Death at any time is blessed," wrote Gandhiji on the death of Swami Shraddhananda, "but it is twice blessed for a warrior who dies for his cause, i.e. Truth. Death is no friend, he is the truest of friends. He delivers us from agony. He helps us against ourselves. He even gives us new chances, new hopes. He is like sleep, a sweet restorer."

(To Be Continued.)

*The 1st, 2nd and 3rd articles appeared on the 24th, 25th and 27th instant respectively.

CREATING AN ARBITRATION MENTALITY

—:o:—

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC RESPONSE TO NEW SCHEME

(BY NAYAN H. PANDIA.)

The Association of Arbitrators for the City of Bombay, recently formed, has been receiving an amount of attention from the public, which must be gratifying to all who are interested in the cause of arbitration, particularly the co-operation of members of the mercantile community with the legal profession in this good cause is keenly appreciated and the hope is expressed that the public will take full advantage of the services of the Association. Inquiries are being received from the mofussil also, from persons desiring to form similar associations there.

LAWYER'S HELP TO AVOID LITIGATION.

The important thing, of course, in this connection, is to create an arbitration mentality in the minds of the public. Most men are familiar with the tail-end of a lawyer's notice, which generally runs as follows: "We are instructed by our client to give your client this final notice, which we hereby do, that unless your client complies with the requisitions herein above contained, within three days from the receipt hereof by you, our client will without any further intimation file a suit against your client, for the costs and consequences of which your client will be solely responsible." It is not suggested that this paragraph may not hereafter find place in a lawyer's notice, but it is suggested that before the parties reach or are allowed to reach this stage, each of them should be invited to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration of some or other member of the Association just started. Lawyers can do much by bringing the Association and the personnel thereof and the advantages of a reference to arbitration, to the notice of their clients. Hundreds of suits are being filed in the civil courts in the city and outside. Thousands of rupees are being spent every day in the payment of Court costs. It will be doing a real service to the public if lawyers co-operate in bringing about arbitration between the disputants for whom they may be acting.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

In our system it often happens, e.g., that people who litigate about the validity of a contract find, in the end, that their money is being spent profusely in obtaining a decision on some point of judicial procedure which is utterly meaningless to them and which they never wanted. In one case, A and B litigated about the ownership of some land and they eventually found themselves in the final Court of Appeal paying thousands of rupees for arguments by lawyers about the particular kind of questions which one side may compel another to answer on oath before the trial. Similarly a grocer who litigated about an agreement with a firm of brewers had to pay for an expensive forensic battle which established the principle that Barristers are entitled to their fees even if they did not attend the hearing. In another, an unfortunate husband who sued a doctor for alleged negligence in attending his wife

(Continued on Page 7.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

—:o:—

"Servant of India's" Protest.

Apropos of Sjt. Thakkar's conviction we apologise to the "Servants of India" for our comment of the other day. Our contentions have been proved to be utterly wrong. Our contemporary is not scandalised at Sjt. Thakkar's conviction—it is just also—but on the other hand, it is positively furious at his conviction. Hear our contemporary:

"He was a thorn in their (local officials') side, to be removed. . . . Notwithstanding all the police evidence led against him in the Court and the findings of the Court, we have not the slightest hesitation in believing his word that the charge against him was absolutely unfounded." This is unconstitutional extremism with a vengeance and one has to rub one's eyes rather vigorously to believe that it was the "Servants of India", which had a mirror of everything save the very moderate, that was perpetrating it.

Harsh and Insulting.

Our contemporary has also some very hard things to say against the nature of punishment awarded to Sjt. Thakkar:

"Even if Mr. Thakkar were guilty, the punishment is too severe. Considering his age which is over sixty, his status in life and his record of public service as a member of the 'Servants of India Society' and the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, it is a positive insult to put him in the 'B' Class."

We entirely agree and we offer our congratulations to our contemporary on its protest. But when will it realise that Sjt. Thakkar and the treatment meted out to him are a very common instance and not an isolated case of repression? And when will it learn the obvious lessons of the present situation?

Wanted A President.

The organisers of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference are in a fix. They want a President for the Conference to be held at Lucknow in the third week of October. Their Working Committee, is, therefore, to meet on the 6th to find one in the place of Mr. Mahomed Ali. Their anxiety to have at least a President if not an audience is intelligible enough. Yet the problem is not so difficult as they imagine. There are obvious names that would suggest themselves to everybody. For instance, Doctor A. Suhrawardy and Molvi Mahomed Yakub at once challenge attention. But we recognise that having complained against the composition of the Round Table Conference they are ineligible. How about Maulana Shafi Daudi of Bihar? His faith in the Round Table Conference is undoubted. He did his best to make it an unqualified success. Unfortunately, however, he was not invited. But whatever the harm done to the Conference, the gallant manner in which he has accepted his exclusion is an additional reason why he should be called upon to preside over the All-Parties' Muslim Conference. Failing him, Mr. Shaukat Ali should be given the choice of nomination. On the eve of his departure from India, it is but meet that he should acknowledge the services of at least one of his friends. In this connection we strongly recommend the name—but unfortunately we do not know the name. We are, however, referring to the "Responsible" gentleman who gave a very interesting account of the Northbrook Gardens meetings to the "Rozanama-i-Khilafat".

Transvaal Indians' Rights.

The approaching peril of the passage in the Union Parliament of more anti-Asiatic legislation has caused the Indian community in the Transvaal to send a cable to Mr. Andrews to visit South Africa again, to help them, as their old and tried friend, to ward off the disaster. The "Stambok", a weekly journal of Johannesburg, which represents the views of the bitterly anti-Asiatic Dutch element in the Colony and the Natal "Mercury" have opened their columns to virulent abuse of the Indians. Their calumniators encouraged by a recent decision of Mr. Justice Greenburg that a local authority is entitled to refuse license to trade to an Asiatic or a coloured person, if it is convinced that the licensee is debarred from occupying the premises he desires by a "prohibitory clause", have started an agitation for restricting the Indians not only from trading but also holding property in areas which the anti-Asiatics consider should be free from Indian "infection". We hope the Indian community from all parts of the South African Union will unite to resist this new attack.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

:o:

How Economy Is Effected

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

It was apparent from the commencement of the current financial year that the Company would have to face serious difficulties due to lack of orders and full working would have to be curtailed, and rigid economy would have to be strictly observed in all directions to tide over the present situation. With this object in view, the General Superintendent sent out several circulars and also finally set up a Retrenchment Committee.

That Committee began to function immediately. The following facts will show economy has been and is being effected.

An economy drive has been made in cutting down works orders requisitions, etc., and Mr E. R. Nicholson the Master Pattern Maker, has been put in charge of the Woks Order Section over and above his present duties, and the departments have been made to cancel all the works orders which have been pending since January 1929 and others placed later which were not urgently required.. The amount of castings which had been ordered with Messrs. Hukumchand and not yet executed will be reduced considerably.

Much of the work which is at present being done by the Contractors is being gradually taken over from them.

Stores purchases have been curtailed, also they are carrying only two months' stock against four months' previously. All purchases are made at the most competitive prices. All expenditures on development and extension which are not imperative are being postponed. A drive is made to increase the output without increase in cost. The winning of raw materials from the Company-owned properties is given to a new contractor who has offered the lowest rate—much lower than what was being paid.

RETRENCHMENT IN LABOUR.

In response to an appeal from the Management, the covenanted staff and the senior Indian staff have accepted a temporary reduction of 10 per cent. in their salaries which will save about Rs. 25,000 per month. All motor car allowances to employees have been stopped which will save about Rs. 5,000. One shift has been taken off from the New Blooming, Rail and Sheet Bar and Billet, Mills which will save about Rs. 35,000. In the Plate Mill, one-third of the men are put on a week's off every month which will save about Rs. 4,000. One Duplex furnace is closed down and there will only be two-furnace operation. This will save about Rs. 4,000 a month.

In the following Shops, Sunday work is eliminated which means the men will be off on four Sundays instead of two as at present. This will save about Rs. 6,000 per month.

1. Machine Shops,
2. Structural Shop,
3. Pipe Line and Floating Gang Mechanical (East),
4. Bar Mills.

The following covenanted hands have been discharged. This means a saving of Rs. 6,600 per month.

Name Department.
W. H. Cockins—New Blooming Mill Rs. 1651|15.
P. Johnson—Duplex Plant Rs. 1433|15.
J. Craig—D. P. and O. H. Rs. 1546|5.
H. R. Brown—Coal Department Rs. 2000.
Tota lRs. 6632|3.

The following covenanted hands have been given compulsory leave. This involves a sum of about Rs. 10,400.

Name. Department
J. P. Bennett—New Blooming Mill Rs. 2758|5.
Ralph—New Rail Mill Rs. 1714|13.
Needham P. H.—Duplex Plant Rs. 1637|12.
Wraight—Duplex Plant Rs. 2581|10
Davies—New Blooming Mil Rs. 1749|6.
Total Rs. 10432|14.

Overtime has been cut down and saving effected, compared to previous 12 months, will be more than Rs. 60,000.

The services of about 250 temporary local hands who were engaged for extra work have been terminated and this will save about Rs. 6,000.

RETRENCHMENT IN MATERIAL.

Departmental Economy Committees have been set up composed of mistress and foremen to reduce stores consumption, and by careful scrutiny of all stores and purchasing requisitions and works orders and salvaging of materials, saving to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 will be effected.

As stated above, Mr. E. R. Nicholson has been put in charge of the Works Order Section, and a Plant Retrenchment Committee has started functioning.

By re-arrangement of tracks and improved transportation facilities and less derailments, two E. B. R. locomotives which were on hir have been returned and this would save Rs. 6,000 per month. Attempts are made to return two more B. N. Ry. locomotives which are on hire.

The fuel oil which was bought from the Burmah Shell Co. at an average rate of 550 tons per mon has been discontinued, which means a saving of about Rs. 25,000 per month.

I now give below a statement showing the average wages including bonus for 1929-30 and for April, May, June, July and August of this year, together with finished production and overtime:—

Average:—

Wages 1929-30 Rs. 1,168,619; April 1930 Rs. 1,168,000; May 1930 1,233,000; June 1930 Rs. 1,158,000; July 1930 Rs. 1,189,000 August 1930 Rs. 11,12,000.

Finished Production Tons 1929-30 Rs. 34,186; April 1930 Rs. 37,494; May 1930 Rs. 41,418; June 1930 Rs. 32,453; July 1930 Rs. 36,977; August 1930 Rs. 30,891.

Overtime in 1929-30 Rs. 82,238; 68,595; June 1930 Rs. 54,805; July April 1930 Rs. 66,747; May 1930 Rs. 39,385; August 1930 Rs. 17,800.

In general, intensive economy campaign is being waged in all directions and the resultant saving though not tangible now immediately will be very considerable in the near future.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION TO MR. JAYAKAR

:o:

No Reply Forthcoming Yet

SIDELIGHT ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka addressed the following letter to Mr. M. R. Jayakar on 23rd instant, to which he has not yet received a reply:—

Sir,—I beg to remind you that about a day before you left for Poona on peace mission you had invited about 2 dozen persons from among the Merchantile Community at your place of residence at about 9 p.m. where at among others myself was also, present when after a prolonged discussion about peace pourparleys we all came to a definite conclusion that an honourable peace was most desirable when you finally stated that you would only be a party to an absolute honourable peace as desired by Mahatma Gandhiji, whereupon all of us present on the spot wished you full success after duly admiring the spirit in which you were devoting forgetting entirely for the moment the saddest bereavement in your family.

Myself however being a little inquisitive inquired of you as to the line of action you would personally prefer taking in the event of mission not meeting with the (which God might forbid) your desired success.

Whereupon you were good enough to assure us in the event of your not meeting with full success you would fall back upon your programme of 1921.

It has been now an admitted fact that you did not meet with desired success but have abstained from expressing your views and have definitely accepted the invitation to the Round Table Conference. To my mind this appears inconsistant with your pronounced declaration before us.

May I therefore in order to have this misapprehensions and misunderstandings being removed request you on behalf of myself and several other friends who attended in response to your invitation as to how you reconcile this fact.

Wish you are in the best enjoyment of your health.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee recommends the organisation of trade intelligence service by trade with the aim of providing prompt exchange of information embracing whole of Empire—practical information such as crop prospects, charges, marketing methods, tariffs and export and import regulations. The report expresses opinion that the creation and assimilation of Empire standards in many trades, both in primary production and manufacture, will greatly simplify promotion of the inter-Empire trade.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Mr. B. G. Lokare, Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, now working in the place of Dr. N. S. Hardikar has arrived in Bombay to inspect the work of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay Division.

FAIR CONGRESS SOLDIERS OF BOMBAY!

:o:

Attract Much Attention.

THEIR ADMIRABLE WORK IN LABOUR AREA.

(Through Hindustani Seva Dal).

Being encouraged by the hearty response from the ladies to the call of establishing a Ladies Volunteer Corps of the Hindustani Seva Dal at the Lahore Congress and the excellent result of the work done by the Ladies Volunteer Corps, Mr. Ekambara Iyer, the general organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal in Bombay proposed the idea of starting. Accordingly enrolment commenced and within a week 17 lady volunteers were enrolled. By the end of August 1930 the strength was 108.

A centre for training in drill was opened at Matunga, in the month of August. The undersigned and the captain take the classes in drill. There are 20 volunteers on the roll at this centre.

Mr. Iyer, the general organiser, takes the drill of the senior batch.

A batch of the lady volunteers is attending the first aid class started by Dr. Lad for ladies. Another batch is attending Primary nursing class.

At the suggestion of Dr. Hardiker a Prabhat Pheri has been organised by the lady volunteers. The songs sung are mainly Hindi and have been compiled and published in a book named "Seva Dal Sangit." The smart appearance of the lady volunteers marching "in fours" in their uniforms with the heart touching national songs and their orderly military marching attract the attention of the public, and other Prabhat Pheris in the streets. The object of this Prabhat is to teach order and uniformity to the multifarious Prabhat Pheris in Bombay.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

In all the Zendas Vandan ceremonies organised by the B. P. C. C., the lady volunteers take the leading part and are always to the front. They also attend many flag salutation ceremonies organised by the public in the city. Several meetings were arranged to impart instructions to them.

During the Congress week organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the lady volunteers enrolled about 2,000 congress members, from the several wards of the Congress.

Some of the lady volunteers are doing the congress propaganda in the labour area in co-operation with the labour department of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the last two months. They hold meetings of the labourers, teach them spinning and explain to them the Congress programme. During the labour 'week' organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a good number of volunteers did excellent work. During the whole week they spent almost the whole day in mill area and inciding street corner meetings.

K. T. PAUL TO INTERVIEW GANDHIJI?

:o:

329 VOLUNTEERS JAILED IN KERALA.

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

Calicut—329 Congress volunteers have been convicted from Malabar up to date in connection with the Kerala Satyagraha Campaign.

Salem—Mr. K. T. Paul, formerly General Secretary Y.M.C.A., is leaving Salem to-day en route to England in connection with the Round Table Conference via Bombay. He may go to Poona and visit Mr. Gandhi, if the necessary permission is granted.

MYSTERIOUS SEQUEL TO MONEY ORDER

Dead Body Of Postman Found

BURDWAN, Sept. 27.

On the morning of 24th a postman named Manindra Hati was sent with remittances of Rs. 800 for Raina and Rs. 400 for Sankai by the Burdwan Head Post Office but no acknowledgements were received from the receiving offices. A body was brought this afternoon to Burdwan from Khandaghosh Thana which has been identified as that of Manindra Hati. Some articles and papers have also been recovered and taken into custody by the Khandaghosh Thana Officer.—A. P.

PARSEE BARRISTER STABBED

:o:

RANGOON, Sept. 27.

Mr. P. D. Patel, a Parsee barrister and ex-President of the Insein Municipality was stabbed seriously by an unknown Burman on the back near the right shoulder, the blade penetrating the chest cavity, early this morning on the Morton Street Jetty on his return from the mofussil.

In the course of his dying deposition Mr. Patel stated that the attack was at the instance of a person who had a grudge at his appearing in civil and criminal cases against him.—A. P.

ALL-ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

:o:

To Meet In Lahore In January.

:o:

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

An informal Bulletin has been issued by the All-Asian Women's Conference which gives a resume of the previous publications connected with the Conference, sets forth details for the information of Non-Asian countries and issues an appeal for the enrolment of members for an All-India Reception Committee.

As a sufficient number of favourable replies have been received to the proposal initiated by the women of India that the women of the countries of Asia should come together in conference in India, arrangements are now in full swing for welcoming delegates and preparing programmes.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE.

The Conference will be held in Lahore from 23rd to 30th January, 1931. The objects of the Conference are summarised as follows:—

1. To promote the consciousness of unity amongst the women of Asia as members of a common Oriental culture.
2. To take stock of the qualities of Oriental civilisation so as to preserve them for national and world service (simplicity, philosophy, Art, the cult of the family, Veneration for motherhood, spiritual consciousness).
3. To review and seek remedies for the defects at present apparent in Oriental civilisation (ill-health, illiteracy, poverty and under-payment of labour), infantile mortality, marriage customs).
4. To sift what is appropriate for Asia from the Occidental influences (education, dress, freedom of movement, cinemas, machinery).
5. To strengthen one another by the exchange of data and experiences concerning women's conditions in the respective countries of Asia (economic, moral, political and spiritual status).
6. To promote world peace.

CO-OPERATION PROMISED.

Replies promising co-operation in the effort to send delegates have been received to date from Palestine, Syria, Ceylon, Nepal, Japan, Burma, Iraq, Siam, Indo-China Malaya, Hawaii, Persia and Baluchistan.

Many countries have published a translation of the invitation sent out by the Indian Signatories. The names of Madame Noor Hamada (President Women's Arabian Conference,) Madame Nasik Abed (Madame M. Jemil Beyhum, noted Arabian Leader), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Inouye (Japanese educationist and organiser), Mrs. Sun Yat Sen (Chinese Leader) have been put forward as possible Presidents to be voted upon by the delegates in order of preference.

PERSIAN WOMEN'S GOOD WISHES.

The first Non-Indian visitor for the Conference has arrived in the person of Miss Isabel Robertson from Auckland, New Zealand, Member of the India and New Zealand League. She is identifying herself with the work of Indian Women's Association till the time of the Conference.

The President of the Patriotic Persian Women's Conference writes that the Persian women read the invitation with great pleasure and regard the Conference would prove a source of great hopefulness in connection with the salvation and the happiness of the women of different nations. She gives details of the position of women in Persia and promises to send a delegate from that country, ending her letter "We unitedly acclaim with no ordinary gratification "Long Live our Union of the women of Asia".—A. P.

R. F. D. NAVSARI PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the R. F. D. Navsari Parsi General Hospital is recently published.

During the three years under report, 192 new patients were admitted to the hospital is 60 more than the previous three years. Of these 125 patients were from Navsari proper and the remaining 67 were from the adjoining villages. 99 patients were under the treatment of medical department, 72 under the Surgical department, and 21 under the department of special diseases pertaining to females.

In all 68 patients were operated. Instead of chloroform, spinal anaesthisia was injected. By this new method chances of dangerous cases resulting from the administration of chloroform are done away with.

Shoe-Maker Versus Advocate

:o:

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

Polling for the elcetion to the United Provinces Council, from the non-Muslim urban constituencies took place to-day. There was no picketing but only about one thousand votes were recorded. The contesting candidates were Choudhury Jagannath Prasad, Advocate and Ramdayal, a shoemaker.—A. P.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

125, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Branches: CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

CREATING IN ARBITRATION MENTALITY

(Continued from page 6.)

in her confinement, had to pay the costs of two suits for argument on the point whether a judge can deprive a successful defendant of the costs of the action. Numerous other instances could be cited where the amount of costs far exceeds the amount really at stake.

HELPLESS PUBLIC.

The public dimly realise the unfortunate consequences of litigation, but they are not aware of how to proceed in arbitration. I have been receiving inquiries from members of the public which show that there is a great scope for lawyers and other men of education, to inform the public of how to set about arbitration. They should be told that arbitration is the submission of some disputed matter to selected persons and the substitution of their decision or award for the judgment of established tribunals of justice, thus avoiding the formalities, the delay and the expenses of ordinary litigation. An arbitration act is one which makes the agreement to arbitrate valid and irrevocable, and the Court will enforce it. If notwithstanding the agreement to refer the disputes to arbitration, a suit is brought, upon the issue referable to arbitration, the Court in which the suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue therein is referable to arbitration under such agreement, will on the application of one of the parties stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement, provided the applicant in such an action is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration. The award when filed in Court has the same force and effect in all respects as a judgment in an action and it may be enforced as if it had been in an action in the Court in which it is entered. The decision of the arbitrators is conclusive in all respects as to the parties and it is only on exceptional grounds set out in the Arbitration Act that the decision may be altered.

EXPEDITING JUSTICE.

Arbitration on a large scale will rid our Courts of congestion of cases and will prevent delay in the administration of justice.

I, therefore, appeal to the educated public and particularly to the members of the legal profession, to bring the Association of Arbitrators to the attention of those whom it is formed to serve, and I further appeal to the mofussil Bar to start similar Associations in their districts. I need hardly state that I shall be glad to furnish any information about the Association that may be required, if only my correspondents will be good enough to enclose necessary postal stamps for a reply.

USE

KATNI

Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW

:o:

President In Place Of Mohamed Ali

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, Lucknow, writes:

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will be held at Lucknow on Monday, the 6th October, to elect the President of the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference, which will be held at Lucknow on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, in the place of Moulana Mohamed Ali.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

:o:

POONA, Sept. 28.

A diffuse low pressure area lies to-day over the Eastern India and North Burma coast with lowest pressure region stretching from East Central India to Madras Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East United Provinces, and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Konkan and North Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island five inches: Amherst one and a half; Tavoy, Bassein and Chaibasa a half; Daltonganj a quarter; Gorakhpur nine; Kanker one and a half; Sutna, Lucknow and Pachmarhi a quarter; Vizagapatam four; Cocanada one and a half; Marmagao and Bijapur a quarter.

Foecast:—Rainfall will increase in Upper Burma, central parts of the country, East Deccan, Mysore and South Madras and will extend to West United Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Local heavy falls will continue in submontane regions of the United Provinces and North Madras coast.—A. P.

This Prospectus has been filed for registration as required under Section 92 (2) of Act VII of 1913.

The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

(A company incorporated with Limited liability under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
The subscription list will open on the 25th day of September 1930 and will close on the 31st day of October 1930.
Application will be made to the Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the shares of the Company and in due course for a quotation.

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Divided into 7000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, and 3000 7 per cent (free of income tax) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.
PRESENT ISSUE.
5000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 1000 7 per cent (free of income tax) Cumulative Preferencee Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above issue 100 Ordinary Shares will be allotted credited as fully paid up to Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., the Vendors to the Company (hereinafter in this Prospectus referred to as "the Vendors") as part of the consideration for the sale of the undertaking to the Company which amount they have approximately spent in obtaining the License and bringing the undertaking to its present condition.

1100.—Ordinary Shores will be allotted as fully paid up to the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., being the price agreed to be paid for by this Company for the plant consisting of 3 Franco Tosi Engines of 600 B. H. P. each complete with 3 Generators of 500 K. V. A. Switchboard, Overhead Cranes etc.

1800.—Ordinary shares have been subscribed by the Directors and their friends and will be paid for in cash.

The balance of the present issue, namely 2000 Ordinary and 1000 7 per cent. (free of income tax) Cumulative Preference Shares, are now offered for public subscription at par as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application.
Rs. 15 per share on allotment.
and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than three months.

The Preference Shares shall confer the right to a fixed Cumulative Preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the capital for the time being paid up thereon, and shall rank as regards return of capital in priority to the ordinary shares, but shall not confer the right to any further participation in profits or assets.

The right of voting at general meetings is the same for the holders of the Preference as well as those of the Ordinary shares.

DIRECTORS.

1. Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR, Bart., Merchant, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
2. Dewan Bahadur K. R. GODBOLE, C.B.E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (retired), Poona.
3. Mr. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
4. Mr. S. N. GAMADIA, Merchant, Peddar Road, Bombay.
5. Mr. A. G. GRAY, Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay.
6. Mr. A. M. KAJIJI, Bar-at-Law, Grant Road, Bombay.
7. Mr. ISHWERDAS LAKHMIDAS, Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
8. Mr. H. M. MEHTA, (Ex-Officio), Merchant, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKERS.
The Imperial Bank of India, and
The Bank of India, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

This Company has been formed generally with the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association (a copy of which is attached to this Prospectus) and particularly for the purpose of taking over and working the License obtained by Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Company of Bombay, from the Government of Bombay, for the supply of electricity within the following areas:—

(a) The Nasik Municipal Area and suburbs including Panchavati and Sharanpur.
(b) Deolali Cantonment and Suburbs, and
(c) The Nasik Road Railway Station premises and suburbs and the area in the neighbourhood including the Government Distillery, Security Press, Central Prison, Pechey Phipson Sanitorium etc.

The population within the Company's area of supply according to the Census of 1921 was:—

(a)	Nasik Municipality	38,230
(b)	Deolali Cantonment	8,500
(c)	Deolali Village	4,990
(d)	Vihitgaon Village	1,030
	Total	52,750

Allowing for the increase since then, the present population may be reckoned to be about 58,000. Within this area are situate about 700 shops, 17 grinding mills, 9 printing presses, 2 cinemas, 2 theatres, numerous bungalows and a large number of other residences. In addition thereto the following are expected to be large consumers of energy:—Military Barracks and hospitals at Deolali, the Government Central Distillery, the Government Security Press and the Central Jail. The Nasik Municipality has a pumping station at Anand Valli on the Godavari River; the Central Distillery and the Deolali and Nasik Railway Stations have their own separate pumping stations on the Darna River and it is expected that the company in due course will be able to take care of the entire load required for these works. The Company expects to enter into contracts with the Cantonment and Municipal authorities for street lighting.

The authorised maximum rates for current and motive power contained in the License are as follows:—

(a) For lighting and fans, to residential premises, clubs, hotels, Office and business premises metered energy at the rate of 6 annas per unit exclusive of meter rent.
(b) For hospitals, purely religious institutions, educational institutions at 5 annas per unit exclusive of meter rent.
(c) For heating and cooking annas 2 and pies 6 per unit exclusive of meter rent.
(d) A minimum monthly charge of Rs. 3 per month exclusive of meter rent whether energy to this value has been consumed or not.
(e) Supply of energy to a maximum of 3 Lamps to any bazar shop without metering it at the maximum rate of Rs. 2 per month for each 25 C. P. metal filament lamp for 6 hours every day burning from 6 p.m. to midnight.
(f) Metered energy for motive power at the rate of annas 2 and pies six per unit exclusive of meter rent, and for factories requiring only a seasonal supply, Rs. 50 per K. W. connected per annum plus annas 2 per unit for energy actually consumed exclusive of meter rent.
(g) The rate of meter rent shall be annas 8 per month for single phase meters and Rupee one per month for polyphase meters.
(h) The maximum rates for supply of energy to the Government Distillery, Security Press and the Jail are as under:—
DISTILLERY:—1.5 annas per unit for the first 50,000 units consumed per mensem, 1.35 annas per unit for the next 30,000 units and 1.25 annas per unit for any quantity in excess of that.
SECURITY PRESS:—1.5 annas per unit.
JAILS:—2 anans per unit.
(i) The Military authorities shall be entitled to take a bulk supply from the licensees at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per unit.

The following is an estimate of the income the company may reasonably expect to make at the end of the 3rd and 6th years respectively:—

Area.	At the end of 3 Years. Units consumed.	Probable income per annum. Rs.	At the end of 6 Years. Units consumed	Probable income per annum. Rs.
Lighting and power loads in Nasik and Deolali.	4,91,940	1,26,734	8,25,300	2,08,251
Pumping for Nasik Municipality and Nasik Road Railway station and for Deolali.	5,69,040	53,347	5,69,040	53,347
Lighting and power loads at Government Distillery, Security Press and Central Jail.	12,00,000	94,875	12,00,000	94,875
Total	22,60,980	2,74,956	25,94,340	3,56,473

In arriving at the figures of anticipated income in the above table, concession rates of 1½ annas and 1¼ annas per unit for power and 4 annas and 2 annas per unit for lighting have been taken in the case of bulk supply to large consumers. According to a conservative estimate it is believed that the company will earn a net yield of 6½ per cent. at the end of the 3rd year and about twice that figure at the end of the sixth year.

The Company's area of supply is in three large compact blocks separated from each other by some distance. It is therefore proposed to locate the Central Power House on the Nasik-Deolali Road, not far from the Nasik Road Railway station, and to lay underground high tension cables from the same to two sub-stations, one in the Nasik City and the other in Deolali Cantonment, from which the areas concerned will be supplied with energy at medium pressure. Underground high tension cables will also be laid from the sub-stations to Deolali and Anandvalli Road Pumping Stations for dealing with the pumping loads there. The remaining lines for mains and feeders will be overhead lines.

The Plant installed in the Power House will be 3 Franco Tosi Engines of 600 B. H. P. each with A. C. Generators of 3300 volts direct coupled. The Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., no longer requiring the plant have agreed to sell it to this Company for a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 to be received by them in fully paid 1100 Ordinary Shares of this Company. The engines and generators of the plant have been in use for 2 and 3 years and are in excellent condition.

The engines being available at Poona, the Directors hope to be able to complete construction within the compulsory area and commence giving power to consumers in the second year.

The following contracts will be entered into by the Company:—

(a) An agreement between Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., of the one part and the Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., of the other part, being the agreement for the transfer to the Company of the above mentioned License for the supply of electricity in the Nasik-Deolali and Nasik Road Station areas and the undertaking of the Licensees in respect of which the same has been granted.
(b) The agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., of the other part, whereby the latter are appointed Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms therein mentioned and at a remuneration of Rs. 600 per month exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses together with a commission of 10 per cent. on the yearly net profits of the Company to be arrived at after deduction of all proper charges and expenses and interest on loans and debentures.
The commission payable to them shall be increased to 12½ per cent. of the said net profits if the Company pays a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum or more and 15 per cent. if the Company pays a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or more.
(c) An agreement expressed to be made between the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Poona, of the one part and the Company of the other part, for the purchase by the Company of the plant above referred to and therein more particularly specified in consideration of a sum of Rupees 1,10,000 to be received by the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in the form of 1,100 fully paid up Ordinary shares of the Company.

The agreements or copies thereof are open for inspection at registered office of the Company in Bombay.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be Rs. 10,000 and will be paid by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

The Company's Articles of Association provide as follows:—

The Managing Agents shall be at liberty to appoint one Director and to remove from office any person so appointed and upon the removal or retirement of any such person to appoint to any other person in his place. This Director shall be ex-officio Director and shall not be subject to retirement nor taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of Directors.

Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,100 in his own name solely or jointly with another or others and whether beneficially or as a trustee for any person or persons or Company or otherwise howsoever. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification but shall in any case acquire his qualification within two months of being appointed a Director. Any person accepting the office of Director shall be deemed to have agreed with the Company that if he shall not otherwise be qualified he will within two months after election or appointment take from the Company and pay for so many shares as shall be necessary to make up with the shares (if any) which he then holds the amount of his said qualification and his name shall be entered in the Register accordingly.

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting, each Director including ex-officio Director shall receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 50 for each meeting attended to by him.

If any Director be willing he shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertions in going or residing away from Bombay for any of the purposes of the Company or in giving special attention to the business of the Company as a member of a Committee of Directors, and the Company may remunerate the Director so doing, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration from time to time provided for the Directors under the Articles of Association of the Company.

A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company in conjunction with the office of Director except that of auditor and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may arrange and may hold any office or place of profit under any Company in which this Company may be interested as a Vendor, shareholder or otherwise and no such Director shall be accountable for any benefits received as Director or member of the Company.

The Directors are interested as follows:—

Mr. H. M. Mehta is interested as a partner in the firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. (1) in the consideration payable to the said firm by the Company for the purchase of the said License and undertaking (2) in the remuneration and commission payable to the said firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., as the Managing Agents of the Company under the agreement above mentioned, and (3) as a Director of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in the sale of the said plant to the Company by the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., under the agreement abovementioned.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole is interested as a partner in the firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. (1) in the remuneration and commission payable to the said firm as the Managing Agents of the Company under the agreement above mentioned. (2) as a Director of the Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd., in the sale of the said plant to the Company by the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., under the agreement above mentioned.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, A. G. Gray and S. N. Gamadia are interested as Directors of the Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd., in the sale of the said plant to the Company by the Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd., under the agreement above mentioned.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The Minimum Subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 2000 shares.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, The Imperial Bank of India and the Bank of India, Ltd. and their Branches. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus application money will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and the balance (if any) returned. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment on shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide for payment of commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional for any shares in the Company and that the rate of such commission shall not exceed five per cent. on the shares in each case subscribed or to be subscribed.

A brokerage of Rupee one per share will be paid by the Company on all shares now offered for subscription and alloted in respect of applications bearing the stamp of any recognised broker or other approved agent.

Preference as to allotment will be given to applications of shares received from residents of Nasik and Deolali and to the present shareholders of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the registered office of the Company at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, The Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd., No. 7, Wellesley Road, Poona and the Bankers of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Agents of the Company and at the office of the Company's Solicitors during the usual business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum is appended to this Prospectus and forms a part thereof.

Dated at Bombay this day of 1930.

Cowasjee Jehangir,
K. R. Godbole,
F. E. Dinshaw,
S. N. Gamadia,
A. G. Gray,
A. M. Kajiji,
Ishwerdas Lakhmidas,
H. M. Mehta.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE NASIK-DEOLALI ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., Ltd.

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 7,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 3,000 (7 p. c. free of income tax) cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

To, The Directors, The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd.
Gentlemen, The Imperial Bank of India
The Bank of India, Limited

Having paid to the Company or to the Company's Bankers _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being the deposit of Rs. _____ per share on _____ Ordinary and Rs. _____ per share on _____ Preference shares in the abovenamed Company I/We request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms mentioned in the Company's prospectus dated the _____ day of _____, 1930 and I/We hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance of Rs. _____ per share on allotment as provided by the said prospectus and I/We authorise you to register my/our name/s as the holder/s of the said shares.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Signature _____

THE NASIK-DEOLALI ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., Ltd.

Banker's _____ Receipt (To be retained by the Applicant.)
Company's

Received this _____ day of _____ 1930 from _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being the deposit of Rs. (_____) per share upon _____ ordinary shares and Rs. (_____) per share upon _____ Dated this _____ day of _____ 1930

For The Imperial Bank of India,
For The Bank of India, Limited,
For The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 27.	
October	10.25
December	10.47
January	10.51
Oct. (New Contract)	10.21
Dec. (New Contract)	10.41
Jan. (New Contract)	10.49
March (New Contract)	10.39
May (New Contract)	10.33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 27.	
October	10.14
January	10.48
Middling Spot	10.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 27.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great B Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.	
Sales at Liverpool	7,000*
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

*These sales include 4,000 bales sald late yesterday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.	Opening	Closing
September		5.61
October	5.59	5.57
November		5.60
December		5.57
January	5.73	5.71
February		5.74
March	5.83	5.82
April		5.85
May	5.93	5. 92
June		5.95
July	6.01	6.00
August		6.03
September		6.06
Middling Spot		5.82

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.	
Scinde, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.50
Scinde, Superfine	3.60
Bengal, Good	3.00
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal, Fine	3.50
Oomra, Good	3.25
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55
Oomra, Fine	3.85
Broach, Fully Good	3.95
Broach, Fine	4.20
Broach, Superfine	4.45

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, Quality) Spot	Closed

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.	
November	8.81
December	8.84
January	8.90
March	9.08
May	9.23
July	9.33
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 27.	
Silver.—Market is idle.	
Spot	16-3/4
Forward	16-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 27.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	84-5-0½

USE
KATNI
Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry

For A Clean & Smooth Shave

USE THE WORLD FAMOUS

EVER-READY RAZORS & BLADES

MADE IN AMERICA BY

The American Safety Razor Corporation.

EVER-READY BLADES have Sharpest Edge in the world. No other blade will give you such keen quick clean Shaving results.

Feel the Cosy Velvet touch after each Shave. New improved Model just out. Ask your dealer for the new **GOLD PLATED VENUS** Model with two Ever-Ready Blades on Sale everywhere at 12 Annas each. Other Fancy Models are—

'MAJOR' in N. P. Case 5 Bladed Rs. 3/-
Crown in N. P. Box 5 Bladed Rs. 3/-
Wall Cabinet Set 2 Bladed Annas 12.
Popular " 2 Bladed Annas 12.
Ensign in Celluloid case 2 Bladed Re. 1/- each

In case of difficulty of obtaining any of these Razors or blades write to the Sole Agents

G. ATHERTON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

USE ONLY

Ever-Ready Sterilized Brushes.

USE

KATNI

Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

WHY

SHOULD YOU OR YOUR RELATIONS OR FRIENDS SUFFER FROM EYE-TROUBLE?

ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE-DROP

Cures like magic ophthalmia, inflamed eyes, red and mattering eyes, sore, itching and watering eyes and tired eyes, and pink and watering or mattering eyes in babies.

NON-POISONOUS, NON-IRRITATING. Absolutely Harmless.

MR. R. V. MANKAR, of Khar Road, Bombay, writes under date the 4th July 1930:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I was suffering from sore and mattering eyes and "Ankhi-Khoosh" gave me immediate relief and cured me completely within three days."

MR. NANA DOWLA of Harkness Road, Bombay, writes under date the 25th June 1930:—"My eyes were red and inflamed and mattering and painful in the light. Your "Ankhi-Khoosh" eye-drop cured me in two or three days. I found it very effective and gave me immediate relief."

Price Ans. 10.

Sole Agents:— (Agents wanted in Indian States and big cities)

THE INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO. 4, Queens Road, Fort, Bombay.

Stockists: Messrs. KEMP and Co. All Branches.
Messrs. BELI RAM BROTHERS, Princess Street.
MACEDO & CO., Main Street, Budhwar Peth, POONA.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over **ONE CRORE.**
Total Assets.
Exceeds **ONE CRORE.**
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. N. DATTA, *Manager.*

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN BARDOLI.

Lathi Charges And Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Mr. Dinker Mehta, Secretary, Surat District Congress Committee has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and given "B" class.

LATHI CHARGE IN CHIKHLI.

Not a day passes without a lathi charge at one place or another in Surat district. Volunteers have begun to prepare the masses for non-payment of taxes.

Yesterday a Police Officer in mufti came to Mr. Bapubhai Nagarji Desai, who left Wilson College recently to join the movement. The officer told him that he was under arrest. On asking for a warrant, the policeman whistled and a Sub-Inspector together with some police with lathis ran up to the Satyagraha camp. Without any warning or provocation a lathi chrage began. 8 peaceful volunteers of the camp and some among the crowd were wounded. Mr. Bapubhai and Mr. Nichhabhai Ranchhodji were arrested. 3 more volunteers were also arrested and taken to police lock-up, but after being beaten they were released.

CONVICTION IN OLPAD.

Mr. Ranchhodji, captain of Sayan camp, Maganlal, Managing Director of Gothan Group Cotton sale society, Chimanlal Mulchand, captain of Sanahier camp, Keshavlal Mehta and Manibhai Gulabbhai were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Surat District Congress Committee has received written statements of men and women wounded in the last lathi charge in Olpad. In their different statements, they all declare on oath that policemen were not in their uniform. The crowd that followed the police Patel of Gothan was quite peaceful, no warning was given to disperse. The lathi charge was quite uncalled for and some of the arrested persons were not even present on the spot. Heads and ribs are broken with lathis and yet it is called minimum of force!

CONVICTIONS IN BULSAR.

Mr. Nagardas and Mr. Jugannathji, President and Secretary respectively of the Taluka Congress Committee, have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and Rs. 100 fine, in default 1 month more.

Mr. Maganlal Rana, captain of the camp and Motiram were sentenced to 3 months' and Rs. 100 fine, in default 1 month more.

All the volunteers were prosecuted for manufacturing contraband salt on the seashore near Tithal.

ACTIVITIES IN JALALPORE.

Farmers of Dantaj village have resolved not to pay land revenue henceforward till Mahatmaji or Sardar Vallabhbhai is released and orders them to pay.

To realise the fine imposed on Mr. Nathubhai of Karadi, police party went to his shop yesterday. 40 bags of grains were attached without inquiring the ownership of them. Attached property belongs to a neighbour but inspite of the protest of the neighbour, police paid no heed.

Social boycott of Government officers is going on very vigorously in Karachi.

The Mamlatdar of Jalalpore sent for 8 cultivators of Kharsad and Pardi and asked them to sign a statement prepared by the Mamlatdar agreeing to pay up the land revenue within 20 days. But the formers refused. Having kept them in lock-up till 9 p.m. hungry and thirsty Mamlatdar ordered their release.

MR. SHILLIDY IN BARDOLI.

Mr. Shillidy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police arrived in Bardoli yesterday accompanied by Mr. Ismail Desai, Mr. Shillidy immediately drew to Kadod. He has come to organise the police force in Bardoli and to make personal inquiries about the mass migration movement of farmers.

EVEN BREAD ATTACHED.

Mr. Raghuji a poor Raniparaj farmer was fined Rs. 50 per cent recover it, a police naik with a party went to Algad village. Raghuji's father's house was broken open and jowari loaves, earthen dishes, cups and a piece of animal skin were attached. Earthen pots of curds and ghee were broken. Raghuji's 2 brothers, and 3 others were arrested and beaten, but released afterwards. Then the police party went to Jamania village, but seeing it completely deserted by village folk went to Buhari, arrested three Bhandari farmers and threatened them to pay up the revenue. Having failed in the attempt police released them and went away.

PRESIDENT OF BARDOLI SENTENCED.

Pandit Govindram has been sentenced by Mahalkari of Valod to 1½ months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default 1½ months more for inciting people not to pay land revenue. He was kept in custody for over a month.

Mr. Bhaishankar Manibhai Bhatt, a prominent social worker in Vyara Taluka of Baroda State was arrested to-day at Bardoli Ashram for a speech in Kadod.

INDIAN

V/S

NON-INDIAN

The SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION recently advised Indians to insure with Indian Life Assurance Companies only.

This enraged the Non-Indian Companies and their Association has passed a resolution "strongly recommending" their members to "have nothing to do" with Indian life assurance companies which belong to the Swadeshi Life Assurance Association.

These Non-Indian Companies are British and Colonial Companies. They seek Indian business and Indian patronage. They take away over Three Crores of Rupees as premiums from Indians Every Year, and yet decide to boycott Swadeshi Insurance Companies because they request Indians to support Indian concerns.

What will the answer of the Indian public be ?

Let Indians themselves decide.

Issued by the Swadeshi Life Assurance Association, Bombay.

MRS. KAMDAR'S 12-YEAR OLD SPEECH ON WOMEN FRANCHISE.

For Faith And Liberty: Women In History.

"PROVE YOURSELVES WORTHY DAUGHTERS OF MOTHERLAND.

The following speech was delivered by Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar at the Special Congress of 1918 supporting the resolution on Women's franchise:—

Mrs. Ramibai Morarji Kamdar said that day was a proud and glorious day in the history of the women of India. She said that it was because the men of India as represented by the leaders in that assembly of the nation had by placing their resolution on the agenda, given expression to their respect for and confidence in the women of this country in a manner worthy of their ancestors (cheers.)

The speaker said that she ought not to miss this opportunity to pay a tribute to the men of India who were ready and willing to extend to women equal political rights even when the men of what were considered civilized continents viz. Europe and America grudged doing so in their own countries.

PROVED BY HISTORY.

The speaker then expressed her gratitude for this respect and confidence and assured the assembly that so far as the women of India were concerned they would never stand in antoganism to men, as their sisters in the West had done, or rise in a sort of rebellion in a manner unbecoming the dignity of their sex. The speaker continuing, said that that attitude of Indian women was proved by history, which had preserved the record of Indian women who had discharged their duty by enthusiastically co-operating with men, in times of danger when their faith and the liberty of the motherland were at stake (cheers).

ASPERSIONS OF MISSIONARIES.

The speaker further said that the women of India have often defended their religion and their country in the past and aspired to work for the regeneration of their land in hearty co-operation with men, and following the splendid ideals of their religion and civilization. Proceeding, the speaker said, that the statements made by missionaries and persons like Mrs. Fawcett and the members of the Sydenham party, that the women of India were unfit to take upon themselves their share of political work or that they were so kept by men were unjustifiable and untrue.

The speaker then reminded her sisters that though they should rejoice at the acceptance of this resolution they should also realise that such acceptance would increase their duties and responsibilities in no small degree and that they should spare no efforts to prove themselves worthy of their duties and responsibilities. The speaker wound up by saying that by the discharge of their responsibilities alone would they maintain their great and ancient ideals of womanhood and prove themselves worthy daughters of the Motherland as well as equal and loyal companions of men in the arduous struggle which they were carrying on for the emancipation of the Motherland.

TAKLI PROCESSION IN CANNANORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

CANNANORE, Sept. 23.

On Sunday, the 21st, a Thakli procession was arranged in Cannanore. The procession started exactly at 5 p.m. from the Lamp Post in Fort maidan and wended alone the principal streets in Cantonment. Starting on a small scale it swelled as it reached half-way to about 2,000 persons. It was attended not only by prominent citizens of Cannanore but also by persons belonging to Mangalore, Payyannoor and other places who came down for that purpose. The police came early and posted themselves at the starting place. It is interesting to note that the police officer objected to any but khadder-clad people forming part of the procession. There was no interference on the part of the police if ipite of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prevalent in the town, thanks to the good sense of the officer-in-charge,

HINDU WIFE'S MISERABLE PLIGHT !

Maintenance Claim Against Husband.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar and Justice Barlee heard the revisional application filed by Dajibhai Gopalji of Bulsar against the order of Mr. S. K. Desai, First Class Magistrate, Bulsar, directing him to pay Rs. 25 per month to his wife Durgabai as maintenance.

Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. N. N. Majmudar, appeared for the applicant (accused), and Mr. H. V. Divatia for the complainant wife.

The accused is a retired Railway servant. In 1913 when he was 33 years old he married the complainant who was 12 years of age. She was his third wife, his first two wives having previously died. She stayed with him for about 2 years. In 1915, she had a swelling on her abdomen, and the accused suspecting that she was not in womanhood, asked her father to take away. Since then she lived at her parent's house for 15 years.

A STRANGER IN HUSBAND'S HOUSE.

Last year she went to the accused's house on the death of his father and stayed there for two months. During this period also, the Magistrate observed, "his conduct towards her was most reprehensible. He treated her as a stranger in his house, and kept separate beds. There was thus no relation of husband and wife between them even during this short period." The accused being now an old man, and having no chance of an issue by the complainant, naturally did not like her. Moreover, her presence is not agreeable to the accused's daughter Maniben (by his previous wife) who lives with the accused, as her husband has married again and is giving her maintenance. Hence the frequent quarrels in the house and maltreatment towards the complainant. As there could be no amicable settlement with her husband, the complainant returned to her parent's house, and filed a complaint claiming maintenance.

GUILTY OF CRUELTY.

The Magistrate held on the above facts that the accused was guilty of inhumanity and cruelty to the complainant. The accused had given a similar treatment to his second wife whom he had turned out and who died at her father's place.

As regards the acused's means the Magistrate took into account his savings during his railway service, and the provident fund of Rs. 6,225 which he received on retirement. The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay the complainant Rs. 25 per month as maintenance.

Against this, the accused applied to the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments of counsel, reduced the amount of maintenance from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 per month.

GURKHA WATCHMAN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Pathan's Death In A Squabble

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Baker sentenced Pratapsingh Jogisingh, a Gurkha watchman, to transportation for life, on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, by a majority of 7 to 2. The jury made a strong recommendation for mercy, which his Lordship will forward to the Government.

According to the prosecution, the accused committed the murder of a Pathan by name Rahimshaw by cutting him with a sharp 'kukri' in the course of an altercation between him and another watchman Ratanlal. The accused is a watchman in the Bombay Port Trust Estate at Wadala, and he got some foodstuffs for Rs. 5-8-0 for Ratanlal on credit from a Banya. After a few days, the accused demanded from Ratanlal Rs. 15-8-0, but the latter protested that he owed only a smaller amount. An altercation then ensued and Ratanlal was severely assaulted by the accused. The deceased who was watching the fight went to the rescue of Ratanlal, and before he could separate the combatants, the accused gave him a slashing cut on the thigh with his 'kukri' which very nearly severed his leg. The deceased succumbed to the injury a short time later in hospital.

The defence was that the cut on the deceased was accidentally inflicted when Ratanlal tried to snatch the 'kukri' from the belt of the accused. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab R. Dayal.

What the People Say

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the above company for the year ended 31-3-30 is out and shows the net profit of about Rs. 82 lakhs out of which very wisely they have set apart Rs. 73 lakhs for depreciation, in consequence of which they had to withhold the Dividend on the Second Preference Shares which is Six years in arrears upto 31st March this year. They have declared the Dividend on the First Preference Shares for two years. The Company is to be under the Government Control for seven years out of which Four have already elapsed. The Indian Tariff Board recommended that the Government would purchase from the Company about 2 lakhs Tons of Rails every year at Rs. 110/ a ton but last year the Government required about half the quantity of rails which increased the cost of production. To make up for this the Government agreed to grant to the Company increased rates per ton equivalent to a bounty of Rs. 15 lakhs on condition that the company would set apart the maximum amount recommended by the Indian Tariff Board for depreciation their argument being that Bounty which was given out of the Taxpayers' money should strengthen the financial stability of the Company and not for the payment of the Dividend on the Second Preference Shares, with which the Government is not concerned. The Company accepted with thanks the Government's conditional offer and set apart the amount mentioned above for depreciation. At present, the duty on imported Steel is Rs. 48/ a ton. The Directors who approached the Government made out a good case for the Com pany by arguing that Galvanised Sheets, Structural Steel Works, Iron Plates and Sheets have been imported from the Continent at very low rates which have largely nullified the effects of the present Tariff and they urged that the duties on these imported articles should be revised. The company is said to be a National Concern. During the Great War the Company rendered great services to the Government. Considering this let us hope the Government will help the Company till it is on a sound footing.

Let us sound a note of warning to the Directors. They must retrench. We are glad to note that the highly paid Staff of the Company have voluntarily agreed to forego one-tenth of their salary but that is a mere drop in the ocean compared to their high salaries. Let the Directors note "Take care of your Pence and your Pounds will take care of themselves.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE D. ASHBURNER

DURGA PUJA IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Appeal For Celebration On Moderate Scale.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is pleasant news that the Bengalis of Bombay have decided upon celebrating the Durga Puja which falls on the 29th September this year. It is creditable that after all these years of barren speculation they have been able to visualise the feasibility of solemnising this most important festival of Bengal Hindus. But the propriety of initiating the Puja this season will be open to question; it has been an ill-timed, ill-advised and ill-considered move. The Durga Puja is the costliest of all Hindu religious ceremonies and the huge expenditure that will be incurred on this account should better have been dedicated to a worthier and better cause during the critical times through which the country is passing at present. To the Hindus of Bengal the Durga Puja has a national significance of its own and it is to be hoped that its celebration will be marked by a true spirit of nationalism which is the outstanding religion of Indians to-day. The organisers of the function would therefore be well advised to guard against financial extravagance and to scrupulously eschew all foreign materials whether in the forms of worship or in other adjuncts of the ceremony.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.
31, Jer Mansion,
Dadar, Sept. 24.

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On enquiry it is learnt that the Director of Industries in the Presidency has shaken off his lethargy and his yearly survey of the work of his department was out of the Government Printing Press at the long last in September current. But the Press would not issue it to the public because they say that it was printed but not published. It seems to be an established order of Governmental red-tape routine. That until orders issue from the Secretariat's strong portals such publications cannot be released to the public however innocuous or inane the contents may be.

Evidently the Report must be held up by the Director of Information whose somnolescence in matters of indigenous industries stands out in deplorable contrast to his officious alacrity in publishing and distributing the brown leaflets "Boycott British Goods". But it is certified that the Director of Information "wakes up" and let us hope that after the multiple licking into shape this offspring of the industries Department brings us messages of progress effective guidance and efficient suggestions for the advance of industries in the Presidency. Indians should hope and wait. How long is the question.—Yours, etc.

SARABHAI.

Madhuli,
Bombay, Sept. 24.

THE FOUL LIBEL ON MAHATMA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I would like to refer to Arnold Ward's letter in the "I. D. M." of Saturday. Like the school-boy, he now shouts "It wasn't me. It wasn't me—it was some one else, who said that about Gandhi!!" I knew it was; but as "Scrutator" claimed that Mr. Ward was the author, I, of course, took him at his word, because they were such great friends. It was a former editor of the "Times of India" who said that Gandhi was a "lunatic" and an "Anarchist" and so forth. This gentleman has been appointed a sort of "knight of the Round Table" at the coming Conference in London. He is supposed to assist certain Princes. Mr. Ward tells us that he wrote only those letters "about Mr. Patel". He says further that. I "misunderstood" what he wrote about the Ex-President of the Assembly. He sticks to his opinion about Ex-President Patel and tells that Mr. Patel resembles Machiavelli, an Italian—"the greatest scoundrel in history". He was the 'Father' of 'Fascismo.'

Read his work called "The Prince". The general scope of his work is to show that rulers may resort to any treachery and artifice to uphold their arbitrary power and whatever dishonourable acts princes may indulge in, are fully set off by the insubordination of their subjects.

Mr. Arnold Ward says that, Mr. Patel shows a "preference for Machiavellian methods in politics" and that "this is not disputed by his friends." It is a lie and a slander on Mr. Patel and other distinguished Indians.—Yours, etc.

J. D. J.

Poona, Sept. 20.

USE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Tip To R. T. C. Invites.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Everybody from a peasant to the president of the Assembly, apprehend that these R. T. 'Lords' will betray the true interests of the country. Can anybody of us pretend to know, that these "chosen" people are in doubt of their betrayal mission? No. We are to take them for Indians. They will be a little bit embarrassed at this. To make their task a bit easy, I hove a little scheme for them. They all of them should have "Takhes" in their hands. Each should have a locket of Mahatma Gandhi, so that they may be inspired to do good to their country, in spite of themselves. They should go dressed in Indian clothes. They should not substitute their turban or pugree for a hat. They should take with them some swadeshi goods such as Godrej soaps, Mysore soaps and others of their kind; if possible they should try to canvas customers for our goods. By doing this, at least they seem to serve our country, commercially and constitutionally.—Yours, etc.,

C. P. BASAVAREDDI.

Kolhapur, September 23

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you, sir, or someone of your readers, please show me the way to reconcile the two opposite statements of "facts" appearing in two letters in to-day's "Times of India", one by 'Kunbi' and the other by a 'Loyal Parsi'. The former, while describing molestation of a Hindu doctor in Fanaswady, goes on to say that the Congress people did not molest the Christian and the Parsi voters but only the Hindu Tatyasahibs of the city, whereas the latter, who is a Parsi, narrates his own experience by saying that he and three friends, presumably also Parsis, and one Anglo-Indian youth were the victims to the rowdy assaults and what not of the kind, of the white capped people near the Town Hall, while they were returning after exercising "their rights of registering votes" for the recent Council election. I would not bother myself about the details they both have stated at length, much less would I care to read the editorial statement of the Old Lady of Bori Bunder, if it at all appears as hinted by "Kunbi', much as we all know and have seen of the sort by now.—Yours, etc.,

Girgaum, September 24.

TATYA.

KERALA LETTER.

—:o:—

Election Fisco.

(From A Correspondent)

CALICUT, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 14th instant at Calicut, Mr. Hasankoya Mulla, the permanent President of the Committee presiding. In all about 18 members from all parts of Kerala attended the meeting, and many important resolutions were passed. After transacting some formal business and filling up the vacancies, the Committee passed a resolution strongly condemning the assaults that were alleged to have been recently made on the Satyagrahi prisoners at Cannanore Jail and appointing a sub-committee to investigate the whole affair. They also resolved to carry on the Satyagraha campaign with vigour and energy and have empowered the Satyagraha Committee to take the necessary action to give effect to this resolution in whatever manner they think fit. Sub-Committees were also appointed for the propagation of Khaddar and to carry on vigorous Congress propaganda throughout Kerala.

A SATYAGRAHI'S DEATH.

News arrives from Cannanore of the death of Sjt. Kunhiraman Adiyodi in Bellary jail due to an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Kunhiraman was one of the Satyagrahis who defied the Salt Law at Payyanur and was subsequently convicted. He was transferred from Cannanore to Bellary jail and met his death there. He was a well-behaved, Kerala Youth and was very much loved by his comrades at the Payyanur Satyagraha Camp.

ELECTIONS.

Thanks to the propaganda carried on by the Congress volunteers for the boycott of the elections, only a very negligible number of people turned up at the polling booths to record their votes. All the polling booths were effectively picketed by the Congress volunteers. The counting of the votes took place on the 15th instant and the results as announced are as under:—Mr. M. Palat who obtained 80 votes was returned from the Landholders' Constituency, while Messrs. V. P. Narayanan Nambiar and K. P. Ramar Menon who obtained about 10,000 and 6,500 votes respectively were returned from the general constituency. So, one phase of this election farce can now be considered to be over.

ARAYA CONFERENCE.

The Araya (Fishermen) community is one of the many "depressed" class communities of Kerala. Recently a mammoth meting of these Arayas was held at Tellicherry (North Malabar) to consider the advisability of presenting a memorial to the Governor of Madras during his forthcoming visit to Kerala, for the amelioration of the various disabilities under which they are at present suffering. The Chairman after pointing out the necessity of presenting such a memorial, invited the audience to give out their opinion. Immediately the Youths of the community expressed the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by presenting the memorial to the Governor. They enquired what good Government had done to their community although they had addressed several memorials to various Government officials in the past. They pointed out that it was high time that the community stood on its own legs and that it was derogatory to their self-respect to expect the Government officials redress of their grievances. They also pointed out that under the strenuous circumstances through which the country is passing at present, they could in no way countenance the presentation of the proposed memorial to the Governor. Others expressed the opinion that although their previous memorials had been fruitless, the present one might be presented, even though it would not bring forth any beneficial results, for they contended that by doing so they might expect to obtain some benefit some time or the other, if not in the immediate future. The effect of these speeches was that there was great confusion in the Hall. At last the Chairman proceeded to take the sense of the house. Fourteen people only raised their hands in favour of presenting the memorial, while the rest left the hall in a body as a mark of their strong disapproval. The conveners of the meeting then held some consultations and packed off after recording the proceedings of the meeting.

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Dec.		
8th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA ‡	11,120
28th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
5th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,597
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,348
28th	NALDERA x	16,988
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
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1st Saloon.

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Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

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	A	B
Single	£52	£46
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The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,423
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,423

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Date about		
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

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Oct. 1st	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
4th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
8th	Karoa	East and South Africa via Marmagoa and Scyhelles.

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Kaga Maru	9800	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku en Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	8374	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	---	@ 2Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
akone Maru ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

H

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Oct	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Suma Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 P.M.

A Paramount Picture
The Idol of Millions.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
Paramount's ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING, ALL-DANCING Picture
THE LOVE PARADE
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD, LUPINO LANE, LILIAN ROTH.
The Musical Tale of a Loveable Rascal who sang his way into a Queen's Heart

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Day at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
A Photodrama that will Metamorphose the entire Social Structure.
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A story depicting the primal conquest of flesh over spirit, but the ultimate victory of good over evil.
and learn how to live and to enjoy.

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TO-NIGHT AND WHOLE WEEK—A DRAMA OF LOVE, LAUGH, AND LAUGHTER
"GOLF WIDOWS"
WITH
HARRISON FORD AND VERA REYNOLDS
DAILY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15
SUPER CINEMA
NEWLY OPENED BEST & COOLEST HOUSE
GHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SKINNER STEPS OUT
featuring
GLEN TRYON
MERNA KENNEDY
He loses his job—buys his first dress suit—and goes head over heels in debt—but makes a million living up to his part.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WOMAN I LOVE
featuring
NORMAN KERRY
MARGUERITE MORRIS
A Drama of Wives who want—And husbands who will not give.

A Grand Variety Entertainment
IN AID OF
NATIONAL MILITIA
On 1st October, 8 p.m.
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BALIWALLA THEATRE
INDIAN DANCING and MUSIC
By well-known artists
MIRAVALI DEVI,
Prof. ADAM,
Miss CHOLA,
Prof. DEODHER,
and others.
Bookings at the Theatre on the day of Performance.
Daily at SWADESHI BAZAR, Madhav Baug: NATIONAL MILITIA OFFICE, Congress House: Prof. DEODHER'S SCHOOL.

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6-30 & 10 P. M.
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Romance from the land of romance. Comedy from the home of wit. Presented by John McCormick. With James Hall. A William A. Seiter Prod. Screen story by Tom J. Geraghty.
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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1930

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

Satyagraha Explained To Collector

—:o:—

REPLY TO NOTICE TO QUIT

Sept. 26.

(From a Correspondent.)

A notice was served on the 4th inst. by the Collector of Ratnagiri on Sjt. A. B. Pandit to quit Shiroda for his native place within 36 hours. We give below Sjt. Pandit's reply to the Collector. Sjt. Pandit was sentenced yesterday to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Satyagraha Shibir,
Shiroda,
4th Sept., 30.

To
The District Magistrate,
Ratnagiri.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your order under section 46 of Bombay District Police Act 1890, dated the 3rd instant, and served on me and my colleague Dr. Atmaram Krishna Bhagvat to-day, the 4th instant at 7-30 a.m.

I have to state in reply as follows: We are surprised to find that you fear from our stay and activity in Shiroda that we entertain "Unlawful Designs" and that you want us to quit the place by the shortest route to our native place.

AHIMSA AND SATYAGRAHA.

I may state here that we are Satyagrahis of Mahatma Gandhi's fold and have at present undertaken the following activities for the uplift of our countrymen.

(1) Spreading the cult of Charkha.

(2) Boycott of all foreign cloth.

(3) Educating and creating public opinion against drink evil.

(4) Establishments of 'Gram-panchayats.'

(5) Inculcating the lesson of 'Ahimsa.'

(6) Explaining and spreading the principles of Satyagraha.

We can hardly believe that a gentleman of your position and culture can treat these activities as 'unlawful designs.'

Perhaps owing to the present situation in the contry the last item, viz. "The explaining and spreading the principles of satyagraha" is likely to cause some confusion in your mind. It will not, therefore, be out of place here, to explain in short what we mean by it.

GOVT. V. GOD.

It is a general conception at present that Satyagraha means breaking of laws. This is quite wrong. A Satyagrahi breaks laws most reluctantly when they collide with his duty. As between laws of Government and laws of God and morality he prefers to obey the laws of God, i.e. 'Satya.' Thus you will see that unless the laws are opposed to the sense of duty and morality, a satyagrahi by his very nature has to obey all laws which are for the good of the society.

We are at present working for the uplift of our countrymen. We are not, therefore, convinced that our activities which I have explained above would justify any assumption on your part that we "entertain unlawful designs."

Moreover, let me declare that Shiroda is our native place so long as our work is not complete.

I am, therefore, pained to say that it is not possible for me to comply with your request and leave the post of Duty.

Yours truly,
A. B. PANDIT.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN NORTH-KANARA.

—:o:—

A Mass Movement.

(By A Karnataka).

It will be, remembered that when the Salt Satyagraha began, Ankola was chosen as the centre of Satyagraha. For full four weeks open bazaars of contraband salt were held.

During the two months following the suspension of the Salt Satyagraha owing to rains, about 300 volunteers were busy organising the same field for Forest Satyagraha. The organisers therefore travelled from village to village, through a climate known to be malarious and facing hardships known only to those who travelled in the North-Kanara district. There is not a village which has not responded. Ankola has gone on without tea and cigarettes for the last three months. Liquor is fast going.

AT SIRSI.

Till now Forest Satyagraha has been carried on in all important villages of the four Talukas (Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta and Ankola) on all Mondays of August, Satyagraha has been carried on openly. Processions are started, generally from a temple, and proceed to the jungle, with a band at the head. The Satyagrahis enter the forests, chop off sandal-wood and fuel and bring it back and sell it by public auction. The first such auction took place at Sirsi in the heart of the City.

The most prominent feature of the Satyagraha is the part played by the women of North-Kanara. They come in their hundreds, axes in hand, enter the forest. There has not been a single day on which ladies have not formed a part of the Satyagraha party.

During these four weeks at least 25,000 persons have repeatedly entered the forests in the North-Kanara District. The Government has effected 200 arrests. The spirit of fight cannot be quelled by repression.

The authorities have stopped all vernacular newspapers from entering the district. Every motor driver is searched for such newspaper. Instructions have been issued to owners of motor vehicles not to carry volunteers to the district. In making arrests only trained volunteers are selected and others let off.

SENTENCED FOR BEATING THALIS.

—:o:—

The following volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal were arrested and sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment on Friday for beating thalis while announcing a public meeting.

(1) Mr. L. K. Desai; (2) Mr. Chafekar; (3) Mr. Bhikaji; (4) Mr. Bhikaji; (5) Mr. M. D. Thakkar; (6(Mr. Gondhalekar; (7) Mr. Haribal Shroff; (8) Mr. Mokashi; (9) Mr. Tribuvandas; (10) Mr. Bhatt.

DELHI PAPER UNDER ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

The "Hindi, Daily Marathi," along with its press, has been called upon to deposit a security of Rs. 4,000 under the press Ordinance. The paper has, in consequence, ceased publication since last evening, pending representations to the local Administration. —A. P.

A RAO SAHEB GIVES UP HIS TITLE.

Mr. Harjivan Lalji's Protest Against Repression.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the accompanying letter, I addressed to Government a few days ago in renouncing my title of Rao Saheb, and appointment as a Justice of the Peace.—Yours, etc.,

HARJIVAN VALJI.

For the last several months, I have been anxiously watching the attitude of Government towards the political movement, and shocked by the tales of excesses that have committed by the police in the name of Law and Order throughout the length and bredth of the country. I have come to the conclusion that the present repressive policy of the Government as evidenced by the denial of even see things for yourself and realize that in India to-day Lathi Raj in the order of the day and justice is brought into ridicule by the manner in which peaceful picketers are arrested and sentenced under the Ordinance. The innumerable acts of high-handedness that have been perpetrated by the officers at various places like Dharasana, Viramgam, Solhapur etc. have been condemned by the most impartial and law-abiding citizens of all countries and nationalities. The promulgation of the various Ordi- unresisting citizens in the different parts of the country and particularly the happenings at Borivery has been utilized as a weapon for carrying on a repressive policy with the result that the law-abiding and peaceful citizens now feel that they are living in a veiled form of Martial Law

I trust Your Excellency is not unaware of the grave effects of the present situation on the peace and prosperity of England and India. The repressive policy of the Government has thrown the whole trade of the country in a state of utter chaos and confusion and this is bound to have very serious repressions on the rtade and industry of Great Britain. I have still hope that Your Excellency will realize the disastrous consequences of this situation and act before it is too late.

But it pains me to pont out to Your Excellency that the Government instead of conceding the National demands of the county should have adopted a course which would involve the whole country in a very peinful situation. The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru and scores of National leaders points to the fact that the Government is determined to crush the rising spirit of the nation by a policy of unmitigated repression. The recent events at Bombay show that the Government do not desire the fulfilment of the mission of peace which is being talked about but that it wants to polong the struggle of the nation.

Under the circumstances. I would be failing in my duty to myself and my country if I lend any more support to the Government in the present orgy of repression in which it has been indulging by continuing to hold the titles and honours conferred upon me.

I therefore hereby renounce my titlee of Rao Saheb conferred upon me in July 1926. I beg to return herewith the Sanand of my title.

FROM KARNATAK : TALE OF LATHIS

—:o:—

Members Of Library Beaten & Furniture Broken

DRAMA STOPPED AND AUDIENCE BEATEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, September 27.

The Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal issues the following statement for the press.

Last month a Police Jamadar ordered a lathi charge on unarmed peaceful people in Sirsi, Karwar District un 5th instant. The police charged peaceful processionists at Karwar and inmates were dragged and belaboured. Now comes news from Siddapur and Halyal in the same district. The police charged with lathis peaceful citizens of Siddapur following the arrested leader in procession. Injuring 20 in Halyal at the instigation of a Sub-Inspector who also abused the people.

The police charged boys and others with lathis they beat even those who were sitting in a library reading newspapers. They broke furniture and newspaper stands.

Sjt. Gudleppa Hallikeri an influential Lingayat Congressman was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. at Dharwar. Sjts. V. V. Patil a Lingayat leader and Hukerikar toured Bellary District, visited ten centres, held meetings and organised Congress work. At Hospet a social Drama was staged with Municipal permission. Bt the Magistrate ordered it to be stopped at the eleventh hour refusing to give a written order. On the audience refusing to disperse a lathi charge was ordered. Many received injuries, one pleader, Sjt. Hanmantachary was dragged for a furlong by the police before he was let off. A warrant for disobeying section 144 has been issued against Dr. Hulgol of Gadag.

CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey has sent his resignation as a member of the Working Committee of the above Parishad owing to ill health.

SENTENCE OF A SATYAGRAHI SET ASIDE

—:o:—

Madras High Court Judge's Severe Strictures.

"SUMMARY PROCEDURE" OBJECTED TO

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Bardswell delivered judgment in the case against Satyanarayana, a prominent Congress worker, setting aside the conviction and sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Cocanada on him for an offence under the Salt Act and Sections 426 and 117, I. P. C.

His Lordship criticised what he called "summary procedure" adopted by the trying Magsitrate and remarked: "Magistrates were very inconsistent in the matter of passing sentences for offences of the kind with which accused was charged." The petition to set aside conviction was made by the accused's father.—A. P.

41 PERSONS JAILED FOR ALLEGED RIOTING.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Nineteen were sentenced to two years, ten to eighteen months, one to twelve months and three to six months, all rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of rioting and assaulting police officers at Kherai.

The disturbances arose out of the villagers' attempt to resist police in arresting volunteers. During the trouble police opened fire and over a dozen were injured, some fatally. The Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore who tried the case acquitted fourteen, including a Calcutta University graduate.

Trade Union & Poona Municipality.

(From A Correspondent.)

The following motron has been submitted to the President, Poona City Municipality for placing it before the General Body for consideration, by Mr. P. R. Shah, a Councillor of that body:—

"This Municipality is of the opinion that the Trade Union in the City of Poona should have a right to send one representative to work in this Municipality. The Government should be approached in the matter of making necessary changes in the present rules."

FATHER'S PROPERTY ATTACHED TO RECOVER SON'S FINE.

—:o:—

UMRETH Dist. Kaira), Sept. 26.

Sjt. Nanalal G. Bhatt, President of the War Council, Umreth, was sentenced on the 23rd instant to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or 1 month more in default, for delivering a lecture asking people not to pay land revenue.

To recover the fine, the Police Sub-Inspector of Umreth with about 15 police constables armed with rifles and lathis raided the house of Mr. Ganpatlal Bhatt, the father of the accused, on the 25th instant. Mr. G. G. Bhatt protested against the attachment contending that all his property, both moveable and immoveable, was his self-acquired property, and that his son had no interest in it whatsoever. He also gave an application in writing to that effect to the officers. In spite of this, the Sub-Inspector attached his moveable property—chairs and utensils.

It is understood that Mr. G. G. Bhatt intends to take legal steps against the Sub-Inspector of Police for the alleged illegal attachment.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two volunteers were arrested on the Saturday while on picketing duty. It seems that while a customer was carrying away a packet of cloth from Chuckla street the picket Bapurao Ram tried to persuade him from buying foreign cloth. While they were engaged in discussion, Balal Shankar Sukla who was on his supervising rounds, arrived. He was taking the purchaser to the shop where the article was purchased to make sure whether it was Swadeshi. On the way, the police arrested the volunteers. They are kept in the Princess Street Police Station. Mr. Sukla is a Seva Dal volunteer.

LATE "KAKA" BAPTISTA

—:o:—

All Christians Meeting At Bandra

At a meeting of the members of the Bombay East Indian Association held at the Antonia D'Silva School on Sunday morning, Mr. Jos Alex Dias, Hon. Secretary, B. E. I. A., moved a resolution, that—"The B. E. I. A. place on record their deep sense of regret at the death of Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Association, depriving the community of its greatest leader and India of a distinguished patriot. Mr. J. P. Pereira seconded the resolution and was carried unanimously all standing. Mr. Joseph Gomes, in his speech endorsed the view of the previous speakers.

The idea of convening a public meeting of all Christians of Bombay and suburbs, including the Europeans under the auspices of the B. E. I. A. was enthusiastically welcomed by the general body.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

There was a meeting held at the Government Law College on Saturday in the College Hall in condolence of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, a former professor of the College, Principal V. G. Dalvi presiding. The following resolution was passed all standing.

That this meeting of the Professors and students of the Govt Law College, Bombay, expresses its deep sorrow at the sad demise "Kaka Joseph Baptista an ex-professor of the College. That its also regrets the loss sustained by the county of a constitutional lawyer, an able and trusted politician, a spirited champion of labour, and a civic master. In further resolves that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the bereaved members of the diseceased family."

The above resolution was moved by Prof. Bhagwati who paid a warm tribute to the Kaka and enlogised this services to the country on his legal talents.

The Principal in his concluding remarks spoke warmly of Mr. Baptista from personal knowledge as a colleague at the Bar, and a co-worker in the cause of labour and his legal talents.

"HERE WAS A BAPTISTA! WHENCE COMES SUCH ANOTHER."

—:o:—

MALABAR CATHOLICS' TRIBUTE TO LATE "KAKA".

"This meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association places on record its deep sense of grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the country in general and the Christian community in particular, at the sad demise of Mr. Joseph Baptista, who by his meriotorious national services vindicated the honour of the Indian Christian community.

"This Association is of opinion that the question of a fitting memorial to the late Catholic savant should be considered at the earliest possible opportunity."

This resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association held on Thursday evening Mr. M. B. Nazareth presiding.

In moving the resolution Mr. Terence Nimes said that as was usual with all great men "Kaka" dead had become a greater source of inspirtaion to the community than "Kaka" alive. It was a standing shame for the Catholics that the first meeting to honour the deceased patriot should have been held by his non-Christian admirers.

"Here was a Baptista, whence comes such another" concluded Mr. Nunes.

Mr. A. Nevis seconded the resolution and was passed nem con all standing.

Mr. A. S. Fernandes moved that a Requiem Mass should be offered by the Association for the repose of the soul of late Mr. Baptista, which was also carried.

Rangoon, Sept. 27.—A fire which broke out this morning in Ellerman Arracan Rice and Trading Company's mill in Upper Pasundaung near Rangoon caused damage estimated at three lakhs of rupees. Seven godowns containing paddy bran and oil cake were destroyed. Rice mill, oil mill and twenty thousand gallons of oil were saved.—A. P.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

SHARP FALL IN BRITISH TRADE.

Lower Imports And Exports Figures.

BY AIR MAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The preliminary figures published in the Board of Trade Journal show that there was a further set-back in British Overseas Trade in August. The totals are smaller even than those of June last, when a lower level was reached than ever any month for several years past.

Preliminary figures show total imports valued at £79.2 million, as against £85.18 million in the previous month, and £100.99 million in August of last year. Exports totalled £42.77 million, compared with £50.74 million and £63.04 million respectively.

The following tables give the value of the imports into, and the exports and re-exports from, the United Kingdom during August, and in the eight months ended August, together with the corresponding figures for earlier periods:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.

	August, 1930 £'000	August, 1929 £'000
Classes of goods		
Food, drink and tobacco	27,152	45,710
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	17,533	24,697
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	24,189	29,488
Animals not for food	388	371
Parcel post, nonduitable	661	727
Total imports	79,923	100,993
	Jan. to Aug. 1930 £'000	Jan. to Aug. 1929 £'000
Food, drink and tobacco	310,165	345,309
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	179,116	226,925
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	209,796	219,880
Animals, not for food	2,382	2,159
Parcel post, nonduitable	5,220	4,573
Total exports	706,681	798,826

EXPORTS OF U. K. PRODUCE.

	August, 1930 £'000	August, 1929 £'000
Food, drink and tobacco	3,983	4,533
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,387	6,048
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	33,116	50,835
Animals, not for food	124	164
Parcel post	1,162	1,459
Total exports	42,777	63,045
	Jan. to Aug. 1930 £'000	Jan. to Aug. 1929 £'000
Food, drink and tobacco	31,332	34,819
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	44,085	52,379
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	311,306	388,118
Animals, not for food	1,035	1,343
Parcel Post	10,527	11,864
Total exports	398,375	488,107

EXPORTS OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

	August, 1930 £'000	August, 1929 £'000
Food, drink, and tobacco	1,949	2,047
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,452	3,978
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	1,898	2,968
Animals, not for food	43	27
Total re-exports	6,342	9,020
	Jan. to Aug. 1930 £'000	Jan. to Aug. 1929 £'000
Food, drink, and tobacco	15,951	16,946
Raw matls. and articles mainly unmanufactured	28,871	41,143
Articles wholly or mainly manftd.	17,063	19,311
Animals, not for food	400	302
Total re-exports	62,285	77,702

In regard to exports, manufactured goods had the worst setback.

The total of £33,110,000 comparing with £39,659,000 for July and £50,835,000 for August, 1929. Taking the figures for the eight months the exports of manufactured goods fell from £388,118,000 to £311,306,000.

MORE UNEMPLOYED.

Increase of 20,742 on the week.

The Ministry of Labour states that there was 20,742 unemployed more than a week before, 903,184 more than a year before.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

August 1930	Total 2,036,132
July 1930	Total 1,964,379
August 1929	Total 1,162,052

ALL-INDIA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Bombay Gymkhana Win The Final.

Before a large crowd on Saturday evening the Bombay Gymkhana won the All-India Rugby Football Tournament by defeating the Duke of Wellington Regiment in the final by 29 points to 3. The local team were superior in all departments of the game and the three-quarter line was in great form breaking through the opposite defence with some brilliant runs. Whitson was responsible for making some fine openings for Scott and Hopkins to score some brilliant tries. The losers played well to a point but their weakness was evident in the forward line and their threes were no match for the Bombay team. It was not till the end of the first half that Bombay opened the score with a fine try by Scott behind the sticks and Hopkins made no mistake with the free kick. (5-0) This was followed by the forwards breaking through, Dyson crossing the line and Scott who took the resultant kick added the extra points thus giving the Bombay team a lead of (10-0) at the end of the first half.

Soon after resumption, the Bombay team broke through and Scott scored a sterling try after avoiding nearly four oppenents but failed to convert (13-0). The Dukes' forwards then played a dashing game and scored the only try when Frankis crossed over but the free kick did not materialise (13-3). After this reversal, the Bombay team woke up and piled up points after points till the score board showed (29-3) at the final whistle. Hopkins scored a fine try which he himself converted and then Trevor-Robinson and Allen scored two dropped goals.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—McLeod; Scott, Allen, Hopkins; Whitson; Kinghorn, Trevor-Robinson; Bourlay, Richardson, Dickins, Jackson, Mackenzie, Thompson, Dyson, Boyle (Capt.)

Dukes.—Hardiment; Horrocks, Holt, Geary, Lawton; Frankis, Exham; Webb, Eastwood, Monaghan, Hust, Beanland, Ackroyd, Richardson and Woods (Capt.)

After the game, Sir Reginald Spence made a short speech congratulating the Bombay Gymkhana on their win and paid a tribute to the other competing teams. Lady Kay then presented the Cups to the winning team.

TWICE FLOODED

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, Sept. 27.

Due to abnormal rise of River Meghna, major portion of [illegible] being flooded twice [illegible] and night by the [illegible] of water [illegible] has resulted in serious [illegible] and serious [illegible]. [illegible] Dukes' forwards then played a prolonged.—A. P.

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